CITY OF LEEDS

REPORT

ON THE

Health & Sanitary Administration

OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1935

By J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Lord Mayor (Alderman P. T. Leigh).

Chairman : Alderman Sir George Martin.

Alderman A. E. Weaver.
,, Elizabeth Booth.
Councillor Gertrude A. Stevenson
,, G. Brett.
(*Deputy-Chairman*).
,, D. Beevers.
,, J. W. Hemingway.
,, Lizzie Naylor.

Councillor Winifred Shutt.
,, Gertrude Wardle.
,, Z. P. Fernandez.
,, J. Wilkinson.
,, Lillian Hammond.
,, J. W. Wootton.
,, J. W. Booth.
,, Beatrice C. Ives.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Chairman : Alderman A. E. Weaver.

Alderman Sir George Martin.
Councillor Gertrude A. Stevenson
,, Winifred Shutt.
,, Gertrude Wardle.
,, Lizzie Naylor.

Councillor Beatrice C. Ives.
,, Lillian Hammond.
,, J. W. Wootton.
,, Z. P. Fernandez.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Mrs. R. H. Blackburn.
Mrs. D. Beevers.

Mrs. Austyn Barran.
Mrs. E. A. Smith.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS FOR INFANTS' HOSPITAL, WYTHER.

Mrs. B. M. David.
Dr. Clara Stewart.

Mrs. T. L. E. Spilmont.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Chairman : Councillor G. Brett.

Alderman A. E. Weaver.
,, Elizabeth Booth.
Councillor J. W. Booth.
,, Gertrude Wardle.
,, Gertrude A. Stevenson

Councillor Lizzie Naylor.
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,, J. W. Wootton.
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,, Lillian Hammond.
,, J. W. Booth.
,, Winifred Shutt.
,, J. W. Hemingway.

Councillor Gertrude A. Stevenson
,, Gertrude Wardle.
,, G. Brett.
,, J. Wilkinson.
,, J. W. Wootton.

JOINT DAY NURSERIES.

Chairman : Alderman A. E. Weaver.

Representing Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Councillor Gertrude Wardle.
,, Lillian Hammond.

Representing Education Committee.

Mrs. S. Murphy.

Representing Leeds Day Nurseries Association :

Councillor Gertrude Halbot, J.P.

Councillor Beatrice C. Ives.

CATTLE DISEASES, MILK AND MEAT.

Chairman : Councillor Beatrice C. Ives.

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Councillor J. W. Hemingway.
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, J. Wilkinson.

Councillor D. Beevers.
,, Gertrude Wardle.
,, Lillian Hammond.
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,, Beatrice C. Ives.

Councillor J. Wilkinson.
,, J. W. Booth.
,, Z. P. Fernandez.
,, J. W. Hemingway.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Tuberculosis Officer	J. Johnstone Jervis, M.D., Ch.B. D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	J. Sharpe, M.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare and Medical Officer of Infants' Hospital	Gladys J. C. Russell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare	Sarah N. S. Barker, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Maria L. Gaunt, M.B., Ch.B. Anne M. Forrest, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Marion Knowles, M.B., Ch.B. Margaret S. M. Reid, M.D., D.P.H.
Chief Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	N. Tattersall, M.D., B.S.
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	A. G. Evans, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	M. I. Jackson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis	W. L. Fleming, L.D.S.
Municipal Hospitals—	
Medical Superintendent	J. Dick, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
St. James's Hospital—	
Deputy Medical Superintendent	W. McIntosh, M.B., Ch.B.
St. Mary's Infirmary—	
Resident Medical Officer	Anne M. Forrest, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
St. George's Infirmary—	
Visiting Medical Officer	M. Melvin, M.D., Ch.B.
Medical Superintendents—	
Infectious Disease Hospital (Seacroft).	E. C. Benn, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Killingbeck Sanatorium	W. S. Gilmour, M.B., Ch.B.
Gateforth Sanatorium—	
Resident Medical Officer	A. C. Meek, M.A.,M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.
Venereal Diseases Officer	J. P. Bibby, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.
Assistant Medical Officer for Venereal Disease	M. Stoddart-Scott, M.D., Ch.B.
Do. do.	Dorothy Priestley, M.D., B.S.
City Bacteriologist	J. W. McLeod, F.R.S., M.B., Ch.B.

Public Vaccinators and District Medical Officers	E. S. G. Fowler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Do. do.	A. A. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B.
Do. do.	N. F. Winder, M.B., Ch.B.
Do. do.	F. W. M. Greaves, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H (deceased Dec. 13th).
Do. do.	J. E. Middlemiss, F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.S.
Do. do.	J. Cardis, M.D.
Do. do.	C. P. Kelly Jun., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
Do. do.	J. J. Reynolds, M.B., Ch.B.
Do. do.	W. H. Bean, M.B., Ch.B.
Do. do.	J. E. Rusby, L.M.S.S.A.
Do. do.	W. Way, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (deceased Dec. 28th).
Do. do.	W. Murison Smith, M.B., Ch.B.
Do. do.	T. D. Pratt, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Do. do.	W. G. Platt, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Do. do.	J. H. E. Moore, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
Do. do.	F. Danks, M.B., Ch.B.
Do. do.	H. F. Hollis, M.B., Ch.B.
Do. do.	J. A. Young, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Do. do.	J. P. G. Daly, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
Public Vaccinators	M. Sherwin, M.B., Ch.B.
Do. do.	W. Pearce, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Do. do.	J. Dick, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Do. do.	M. Melvin, M.B., Ch.B.
District Medical Officers	R. H. Olver, M.B., Ch.B.
Do. do.	L. Brill, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Do. do.	M. J. Cooke, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
Do. do.	J. Phillips, M.D.,
Chief Veterinary Officer	J. A. Dixon, M.R.C.V.S.
Assistant Veterinary Officer	E. F. McCleery, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.
City Analyst	C. H. Manley, M.A., F.I.C.
Assistant City Analyst	A. Houlbrooke, M.Sc., F.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	E. Standish, M.R. San. I.
Divisional Sanitary Inspector	G. F. Marshall.
Do. do.	J. Richardson.
Removal Officer	D. Ferguson.

Chief Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives	Mary E. Hughes.
Principal Clerks—	
Finance	A. R. Best.
Statistics	J. P. Moir.
Sanitary	A. Sparks.
Infectious Diseases	H. O. Peake.
Secretarial	P. A. Woodcock.
Food and Drugs	C. Stead.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	F. H. Wood.
Hospitals	J. Folkard.

Special Inspectors including Smoke, Lodging-houses, Food and Drugs, Dairies, Meat, Workshops and Diseases of Animals	15
Laboratory Assistant	1
Sanitary Inspectors	19
Vaccination Officers (5 part-time)	6
Female Sanitary Inspectors	2
Health Visitors	35
Sunlight, Orthopædic and Dental Nurses	1
Chief Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives	1
Tuberculosis Nurses	11
Dispensers	7
Masseuses	4
Clerical Staff and Almoners	52
Ambulance and Disinfecting Staff	22
Flushing Staff	5
Disinfestation	28
St. James's Hospital (7 Consulting Surgeons, 4 Consulting Physicians, 2 Visiting Anæsthetists, 1 Pathologist, 1 Radiologist, 4 House Physicians, 3 House Surgeons, 1 Chaplain, 3 Religious Instructors, 1 Dentist (part time), 1 Matron, 2 Assistant Matrons, 1 Home Sister, 1 Sistor Tutor, 1 Housekeeper Sister, 2 Masseuses, 1 Masseur, 2 Dispensers, 2 Lady Almoners, 1 X-Ray Sister, 1 Radiographer, 23 Nursing Sisters, 3 Staff Nurses, 25 Staff Nurses and Pupil Midwives, 150 Probationer Nurses, 2 Resident Nurse Attendants (Female), 31 Non-resident Nurse Attendants (Female), 1 Male Charge Attendant, 14 non-resident Nurse Attendants (Male), 2 Charge Attendants (Mental Wards), 16 Mental Ward Attendants (Female), 16 Mental Ward Attendants (Male), 1 Cook, 24 Maids, 1 Steward, 1 Assistant Steward, 10 Clerks, 3 Office Attendants, 2 Laboratory Assistants, 24 Male Servants (Porters, etc.), 1 Children's Attendant, 11 Female Servants (Sewing Room), 65 Cleaners)	468

St. Mary's Infirmary (1 Resident Medical Officer, 3 Religious Instructors, 1 Matron, 1 Assistant Matron, 1 Home Sister and Sister Tutor, 7 Nursing Sisters, 5 Staff Nurses and Pupil Midwives, 4 Pupil Midwives, 31 Probationer Nurses, 1 Female Cook, 1 Male Cook, 1 Female Assistant Cook, 3 Maids, 1 Steward, 2 Clerks, 1 Engineer, 3 Stokers, 12 Male Servants (Porters, etc.), 2 Seamstresses, 1 Head Laundress, 13 Female Laundry Hands, 2 Male Laundry Hands, 21 Cleaners)	118
St. George's Infirmary (1 Part-time Medical Officer, 1 Matron, 4 Nursing Sisters, 16 Resident Nurse Attendants (Female), 1 Non-resident Nurse Attendant (Female), 2 Cooks, 2 Maids, 1 Steward, 2 Clerks, 2 Engineers, 3 Stokers, 4 Porters, 1 Baker, 1 Gardener, 5 Labourers, 2 Seamstresses, 1 Head Laundress, 10 Laundry Hands, 14 Cleaners)	73
City Hospital, Seacroft (3 Assistant Medical Officers, 1 Matron, 3 Assistant Matrons, 1 Sister Tutor, 102 Nurses, 69 Female Servants, 1 Chief Engineer, 1 Steward, 46 Male Servants, including Engineers, Porters, etc., 1 Dispenser, 2 Clerks, 1 Typist)	231
Killingbeck Sanatorium (2 Assistant Medical Officers, 1 Matron, 2 Assistant Matrons, 1 Dispenser, 1 Steward, 1 Clerk, 18 Porters, etc., 6 Sisters, 40 Nurses, 49 Maids, 2 Teachers, 1 Handicrafts Instructor)	124
Gateforth Sanatorium (1 Matron, 1 Sister, 1 Assistant Nurse, 2 Probationer Nurses, 1 Cook, 7 Maids, 1 Bailiff, 1 Handyman, 1 Gardener, 1 Gardener's Labourer and 2 Porters)	19
The Hollies Children's Sanatorium (1 Matron, 1 Sister, 3 Assistant Nurses, 2 Teachers, 1 Cook, 3 Maids, 1 Handyman)	12
Infants' Hospital, Wyther (1 Matron, 1 Sister, 1 Masseuse, 4 Staff Nurses, 13 Probationer Nurses, 1 Nursery Attendant, 1 Cook, 5 Maids, 2 Laundresses, 1 Handyman, 1 Gardener)	31
Spring Bank Residential Nursery (1 Matron, 1 Sister, 1 Staff Nurse, 11 Probationer Nurses, 3 Housemaids, 1 Gardener, 1 Assistant Gardener)	19
Blenheim Lodge Day Nursery and Blenheim Hostel (1 Matron, 1 Sister, 1 Staff Nurse, 9 Probationer Nurses, 1 Cook, 1 Maid)	14
The Factory-in-the-Field (1 Manager, 1 Clerk. Firewood Department:—(1 Foreman, 13 Men, 2 Female Firelighter Makers, 5 Drivers, 6 Travellers). Brush Department:—(1 Foreman, 4 Brushmakers, 1 Traveller). Printing Department:—(1 Foreman, 2 Printers, 3 Female Feeders), 1 Gardener, 1 Caretaker and Cook, 1 Assistant Cook)	44

City of Leeds.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year 1935 was one of the healthiest in the recorded history of the city. Seldom have the mortality statistics been more favourable or has the general health of the population reached a higher standard.

The birth-rate was 14·8—the same as for the preceding year—the death-rate, 13·2, and the infant mortality rate, 64, which is the lowest on record.

Apart from the first quarter, the year was comparatively free from epidemic disease. Diphtheria which has been a source of anxiety for the past six years continued to prevail during January, February and March, after which it subsided and normal conditions ruled for the remainder of the year. The epidemic has taught us that diphtheria is still a dangerous infection capable of doing grave injury to the population. It has also exposed the weakness of our defences as well as the uncertainty of the therapeutic measures available for its treatment. But if it has done that it has at the same time demonstrated the value of immunisation as a means of prevention. The results of the special campaign for protecting the susceptible members of the child population undertaken at the beginning of the year though not so good as desired were better than anticipated (full details are given on page 45). *Unfortunately, as is so often the case, with the abatement of the epidemic and the passing of the danger popular interest in immunisation waned and now it is the hardest thing possible to persuade parents to consent to their children being immunised. Such an attitude, in view of what the City has recently passed through, is difficult to understand. It must be quite clear that sooner or later the disease will return, it may be with redoubled virulence, to find the population once more unprepared. There will be a repetition of the same fears and anxieties, the same sorrows and sufferings and no doubt the same recriminations too. With a little more foresight and a greater sense of communal responsibility on the part of parents all that might be avoided. The issue is with them.*

Tuberculosis no longer holds the place it once did among the killing diseases. It has been steadily losing ground for the last decade *and 1935 saw the figures both for incidence (1·46) and mortality (0·89) reach a point lower than in any previous year. That is a tribute alike to the efficiency of the Corporation's tuberculosis scheme and to the zeal and energy of the staff engaged in this section of public health work. But gratifying as the results are, there is still much to be done before we can claim complete mastery over the disease. With the clearing away of the slums which are its strongholds and the provision of better houses in healthier surroundings a further advance towards its ultimate overthrow should become possible.*

The new wards for women at Killingbeck Sanatorium now nearing completion will be a boon alike to patients and staff and will greatly strengthen the tuberculosis organisation on the institutional side. There is, however, still need for accommodation for adult cases of surgical tuberculosis and the provision of this must be the next consideration. The housing of the domestic staff at the Sanatorium leaves much to be desired and should receive immediate attention.

The work at St. James's Hospital continues to grow and the demand in all departments during the year has been such as to tax both staff and accommodation. With regard to the former it has been found necessary to augment the medical and surgical personnel by the appointment of additional consultants as well as junior medical officers. The staff is now one of the most complete attached to any general hospital in the country. As far as accommodation is concerned, like the schoolboy who outgrows his clothes, the hospital has outgrown the original plans in practically every department. Extension and a certain amount of replanning have become imperative and proposals to this end are now under consideration. Details of these proposals are given on page 110.

Each of the three municipal hospitals has its own laundry, an expensive and uneconomical system which calls for reform. As a first step in this direction it was decided to amalgamate the laundries at St. Mary's and St. George's Infirmaries. Plans for the enlargement and modernisation of the laundry at St. George's Infirmary were approved during the year and tenders for the work accepted. Before the contracts were finally sealed, however, the Committee decided to explore the possibility of adopting a more comprehensive scheme for the erection of one central laundry to do the work of all the hospitals exclusive of those dealing with infectious diseases.

In the Maternity and Child Welfare department certain useful and interesting investigations into the breast feeding of infants have been made, details of which will be found on page 187.

The projected legislation to improve the conditions of practising midwives and the midwifery service generally is welcomed. No class of social worker has done more to further the interest of the mothers and babies of the city than the practising midwife and none has had less public recognition. Considering the exacting nature of her calling and the adverse conditions under which she has oftentimes to do her work, that she has been able to do as well as she has done with little to encourage her in the way of pecuniary award is something for which she is to be highly commended. Before I pen another report the old order of things will have passed away and a new taken its place.

The occasion cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. For many years I have worked in the closest association with the Leeds midwives and I gladly take this opportunity of paying a tribute to their efficiency and the high standard of service they render the community. I also wish to acknowledge their helpful co-operation and the friendliness and goodwill which exists and has always existed between them and my department.

I have still one other observation to make before I close my remarks on this section of the Department's work, and it is with reference to the treatment of sick babies. The Infant's Hospital at Wyther has given useful service in this direction since it was taken over by the Corporation twenty years ago. The building which is an adapted dwelling-house, has never been satisfactory and is now completely out-of-date. A new and more modern hospital is required.

In the sanitary section I wish to draw attention to the inadequacy of the mortuary provision in the city. The only public mortuary at the Marsh Lane Police Station is small and wholly unsuitable for the purpose. The new mortuary should occupy a central site, preferably adjoining or in close proximity to the Coroner's Court.

A scheme for the amalgamation of the municipal ambulance services was promoted during the year and has since received the approval of the various Committees concerned. At present three Corporation departments possess ambulances. In future, that is when the scheme reaches fruition, all the ambulances will be housed in one building and the control will be vested in the Health Committee. The effect will be not only to give a better service, but, by avoiding the duplication of vehicles and personnel, to give that service more economically.

Slum clearance went according to programme, as far as official representations are concerned, but a hitch in the delivery of new houses caused a delay in the removal of the tenants and the demolition *of the houses in the areas for which confirming orders had been received. This hitch, though temporary, is likely to be unfortunate as it will have the effect of increasing the gap between houses represented and houses demolished ; it will also mean that tenants of condemned houses will have to continue in occupation longer than they otherwise would or, considering the condition of the houses, should.*

The overcrowding survey occupied the time of the Sanitary staff for several months and was still in progress at the end of the year. Though the report was not issued during the year under review, I may be permitted to comment shortly upon it. The degree of overcrowding—excluding the 30,000 houses to be dealt with in the slum clearance programme—turned out to be comparatively low but not lower than was anticipated by those of us who think the standard fixed by the Act not only low but wrong. In all my experience of the inspection of slum dwellings, with the exception of one-room houses or houses occupied by infirm or sick people, I have never come across a single case of a living room being used as a bedroom. There have been many cases of overcrowding of the grossest kind but the eight, nine or more occupants slept in the only bedroom available, none at all in the living room. The living room standard does not apply in Leeds and cannot be made to apply. The result is that any action taken to deal with the overcrowding disclosed by the survey will relieve only the gross overcrowding and leave that of a minor, but no less important character, untouched.

It is always a pleasure to acknowledge the loyalty and support of the staff of the Department. Their work is exacting and at times arduous, but it is always done with good grace and good will. To the senior officers who have collaborated with me in the preparation of this report I offer my best thanks.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS.

Public Health Department,
Leeds, 1,
August, 1936.

SUMMARY,
1935.

LATITUDE 53°48′ North.   LONGITUDE 1°32′ West.

AVERAGE HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL 250 feet.

AREA OF CITY	38,105 Acres
POPULATION (Registrar-General's estimate)	487,200
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES	141,653
RATEABLE VALUE	£3,479,554
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE	£13,422

		Average.
	1935.	**1925-34.**
BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living)	14·80	15·58
MARRIAGE RATE (persons married per 1,000 living)	18·21	16·42
DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living)	13·20	13·36
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION (Excess of births over deaths in the year)	779	1,065
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births)	64	83
DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis	1·24	1·82
,, ,, Cancer	1·65	1·46
,, ,, Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 births	8·60	12.88

	Cases.	Case-rate.	Deaths.	Death rate.
SCARLET FEVER	2,082	4·27	5	0·01
DIPHTHERIA	1,335	2·74	60	0·12
TYPHOID FEVER	5	0·01	..	..
MEASLES	1,842	3·78	4	0·01
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	569	1·17	358	0·73
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS	141	0·29	77	0·16

Natural and Social Conditions.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.—The area of the city is 38,105 acres.

Population.—The Registrar General's estimate of the resident population at the mid-year of 1935 was 487,200, and the allocation to the 26 wards of the city is given on page 20. This allocation is purely approximate and definite figures will not be available till the next census in 1941. Owing to the re-housing activities in connection with the slum clearance programme of the Corporation, the movement of the population has been greatly increased. The wards on the outskirts of the city being filled up at the expense of those round the centre where most of the slums are located. Allowance for this movement has been made in the table, but even so, the figures cannot be regarded as accurate.

Dwelling-houses.—The total number of dwellings in the city at the 1931 census was 128,913, made up of 126,056 occupied, 1,816 vacant, and 1,041 vacant but furnished. The number of occupied dwellings at the end of 1935 was 138,703 and the number unoccupied 2,950, an increase of 2,577 occupied and 452 unoccupied as compared with the previous year. The number of unoccupied houses mounts year by year but they are mostly of the larger type situated in parts of the city at one time favoured by the wealthier classes and now owing to the improved means of transport abandoned for opener and healthier sites on the outskirts and beyond.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the city in 1935 was £3,479,554 and the estimated product of a penny rate £13,422. The corresponding figures for 1934 were £3,393,105 and £12,870.

Principal Industries.—The principal industries in the city have not changed during the year but remain as mentioned in previous reports.

During the year unemployment showed still further signs of improvement. The average number of persons registered as wholly or partially unemployed was 23,846 as compared with 26,368 for 1934, a decrease of 2,522. In January, 1935, the number was 27,525, in May, 21,919, in October, 24,436, and in December, 21,847.

The unemployment figures for males, females and juveniles show a steady decline during the last five years as will be seen from the subjoined table. It is particularly gratifying to observe the very marked fall in the number of unemployed juveniles.

Year.	Average number of persons on the Unemployment Register.			
	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.
1931 ..	26,098	10,200	1,099	37,397
1932 ..	27,363	8,699	855	36,917
1933 ..	24,853	6,034	475	31,362
1934 ..	20,347	5,648	373	26,368
1935 ..	18,911	4,676	259	23,846

Meteorological Conditions.—The hours of bright sunshine registered during the year were 1,368·67 as compared with 1,217·67 for the previous year and an average of 1,128·20 for the previous five years. The sunniest month was May with a daily average of 7·78 hours and the darkest December with a daily average of 0·77 hours. The daily average for the whole year was 3·75 hours as compared with 3·34 hours for the previous year.

The total rainfall was 31·70 inches as compared with 23·97 in 1934 and an average of 27·33 for the previous quinquennium. The driest month was July with a total of 0·57 inches and the wettest October with a total of 5·91 inches. Taking the four quarters of the year, the rainfall in the first quarter was 4·93 ; in the second, 6·40 ; in the third, 7·16 ; and in the fourth, 13·21 inches.

The month with the highest average temperature was July with 68·40 degrees and the lowest December with 39·78 degrees. The average temperature for the whole year was 53·45 degrees as compared with 54·06 for the previous year.

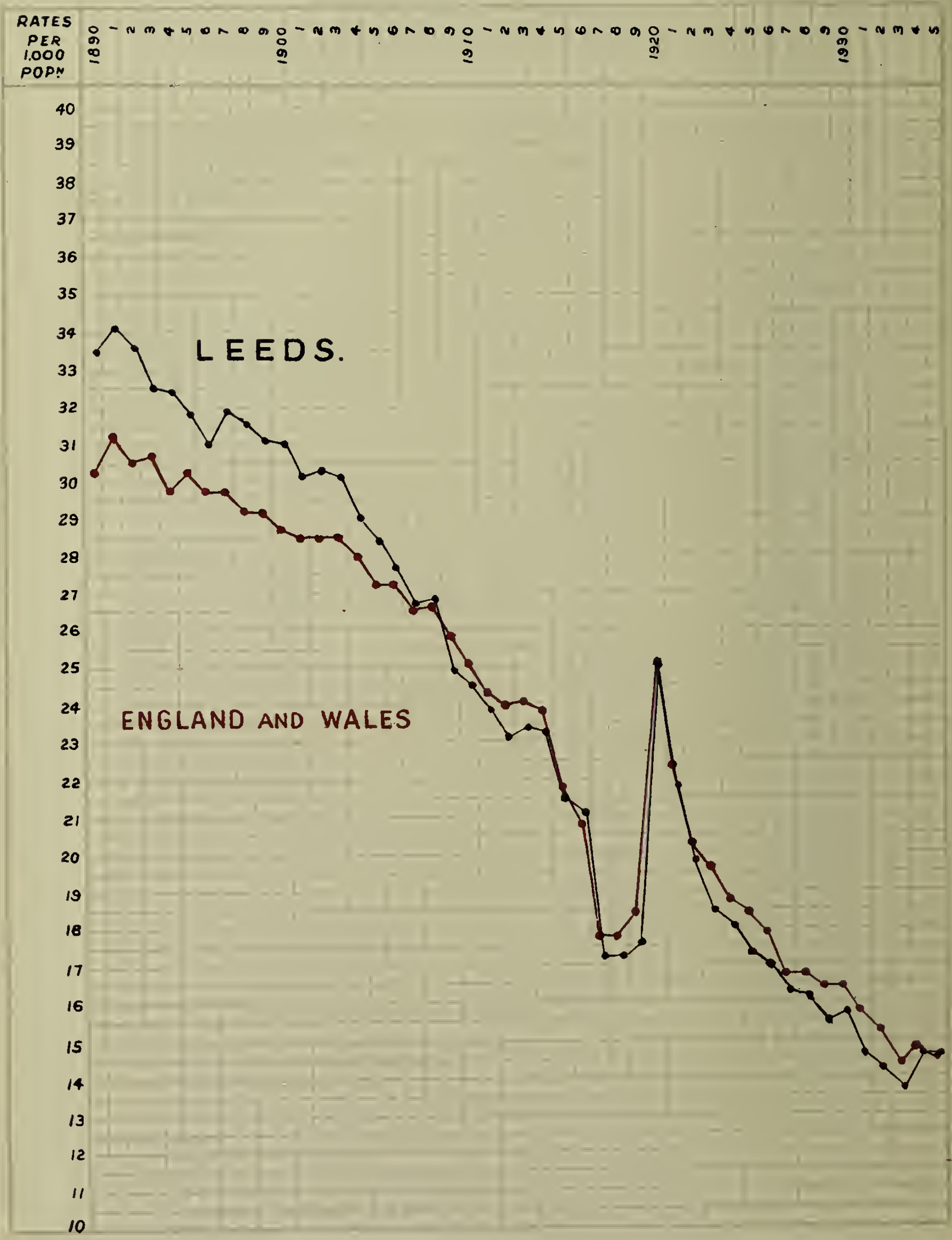
While the year 1935 was one of the sunniest it was also one of the wettest on record.

POPULATION IN WARDS.

MUNICIPAL WARD.	Census, April 26th, 1931	Estimated Population middle of 1935.
Mill Hill and South	15,672	15,450
Westfield	19,455	19,323
Blenheim	22,947	22,170
Central	20,985	20,144
Woodhouse	18,689	18,583
North	15,475	17,817
Far Headingley..	18,251	19,024
Hyde Park	16,548	16,208
Kirkstall	19,582	20,575
Burmantofts	22,974	22,534
Harehills	19,724	21,183
Potternetwon	19,631	19,493
Roundhay	15,151	16,047
Cross Gates and Templenewsam	14,439	15,430
Richmond Hill	24,260	21,872
Osmondthorpe	21,570	21,686
East Hunslet	18,370	18,190
Hunslet Carr and Middleton	19,916	20,737
West Hunslet	18,044	17,743
Beeston	15,220	16,089
Holbeck (South)	14,324	14,097
Holbeck (North)	18,241	18,085
Armley and New Wortley ..	20,181	20,092
Upper Armley	16,953	16,933
Bramley	17,631	17,953
Farnley and Wortley	18,576	19,742
City	482,809	487,200

National Health Insurance Acts.—The total number of insured persons in the city under the National Health Insurance Acts on December 31st, 1935 was 219,666, as compared with 216,196 on January 1st. The number of doctors including assistants, on the panel at the end of the year was 271 and the number of prescriptions dispensed was 1,128,903. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 234 and 1,094,934.

BIRTH RATE, 1890–1935.



VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages.—The number of marriages which took place in Leeds during the year was 4,436 corresponding to a marriage rate of 18·2 as compared with 4,395 and a rate of 18·1 for the previous year and an average of 3,998 and 16·5 for the previous five years.

The rate for the year under review is the highest since 1921 when it was 18·7. The marriage rate of England and Wales for 1935 was 17·1 and for 1934, 16·9.

In 1921 the high rate was the result of the reaction of the Great War; in 1935 it was the result of the reaction to improved trade and prosperity. It should be observed that though the marriage rate has increased so markedly there has not been a corresponding increase in the birth-rate.

Births.—The births registered during the year numbered 7,751 comprising 3,993 males and 3,758 females. Of these 379 males and 328 females born to parents not belonging to Leeds were transferred out, whilst 86 males and 81 females born outside the city to Leeds parents were transferred in, making a nett total of 7,211 births comprising 3,700 males and 3,511 females. Compared with the previous year this represents an increase of 33 males and a decrease of 12 females or a nett total increase of 21.

The birth-rate was 14·8 the same as for the previous year, and the average for the previous five years was 14·7. The table appended gives the marriage and birth-rates for the years 1911-1935 and it will be noticed that although the marriage rate again increased the birth-rate remained stationary. The significance of this fact should not escape the notice of the interested observer.

The steadiness of the birth-rate for the last five years is worthy of note, the fluctuation in any one year with the exception of 1933, when it was 0·8 not being more than 0·3 from the average.

The chart opposite page 22 shows the marriage and birth-rates for the years 1904-1935.

An examination of the tables on pages 24 and 35 in which are set out the birth and death-rates for the 26 wards of the city, discloses the fact that in eight of the wards, viz., Blenheim, Far

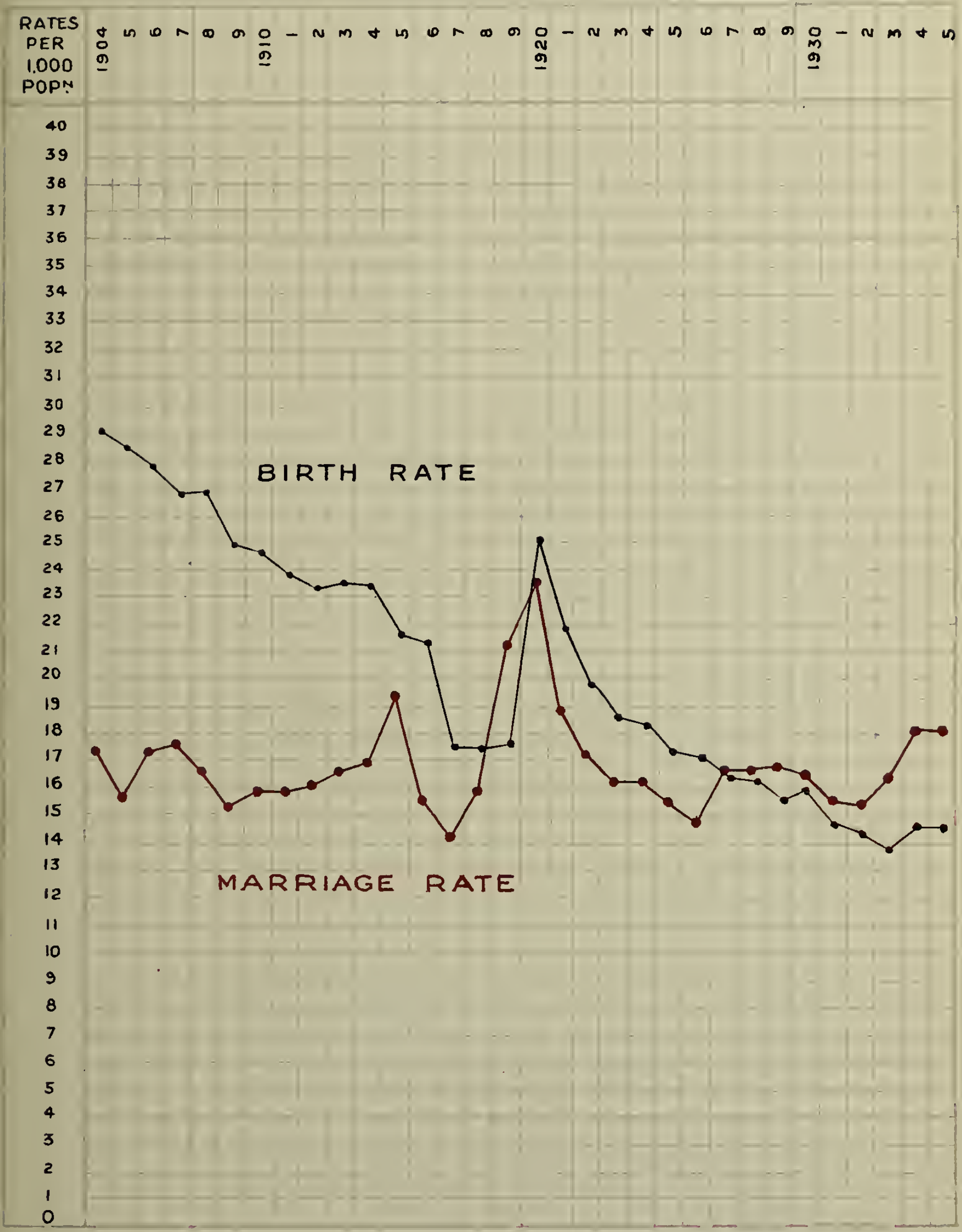
Headingley, Hyde Park, Harehills, Potternewton, Beeston, Holbeck (South), and Upper Armley, the death-rate was higher than the birth-rate. The estimated population of these eight wards is 145,197 or 29·8 per cent. of the population of the city. Taking the eight wards as a whole, the birth-rate was 11·5 and the death-rate 12·9. In 1934 the wards with a death-rate higher than the birth-rate numbered only three with a total estimated population of 58,764 or 12·1 per cent. of the population of the city.

Compared with the other large towns of England and Wales, Leeds occupied eighth place, the towns with lower birth-rates being Sheffield, Manchester, Bristol, Bradford and London.

MARRIAGE AND BIRTH-RATES 1911-1935.

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Marriage rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.
1911	3,717	15·7	10,562	23·8
1912	3,801	16·0	10,309	23·1
1913	3,925	16·4	10,877	23·4
1914	4,008	16·6	10,652	23·3
1915	4,858	20·2	9,877	21·5
1916	3,701	15·5	9,432	21·1
1917	3,300	14·2	7,566	17·3
1918	3,710	15·5	7,392	17·3
1919	5,083	21·2	7,564	17·6
1920	5,620	23·5	11,229	25·0
1921	4,566	18·7	10,144	21·8
1922	4,183	17·2	9,253	19·8
1923	4,001	16·3	8,684	18·5
1924	4,023	16·3	8,558	18·1
1925	3,807	15·4	8,180	17·3
1926	3,644	14·8	8,065	17·0
1927	4,028	16·7	7,790	16·3
1928	3,927	16·5	7,665	16·1
1929	3,990	16·7	7,426	15·5
1930	3,948	16·5	7,568	15·8
1931	3,802	15·6	7,219	14·8
1932	3,851	15·9	7,004	14·4
1933	3,994	16·5	6,643	13·7
1934	4,395	18·1	7,190	14·8
1935	4,436	18·2	7,211	14·8

BIRTH RATE AND MARRIAGE RATE. 1904 - 1935.



BIRTH RATE.

Year.	No. of births.	Birth rate, LEEDS.	England and Wales.
1890-1894	62,270	33·2	30·5
1895-1899	63,873	31·5	29·6
1900-1904	64,791	30·1	28·4
1905-1909	59,117	26·9	26·7
1910-1914	53,267	23·6	24·2
1915-1919	41,831	19·0	19·4
1920	11,229	25·0	25·5
1921	10,144	21·8	22·4
1922	9,253	19·8	20·4
1923	8,684	18·5	19·7
1924	8,558	18·1	18·8
1925	8,180	17·3	18·3
1926	8,065	17·0	17·8
1927	7,790	16·3	16·7
1928	7,665	16·1	16·7
1929	7,426	15·5	16·3
1930	7,568	15·8	16·3
1931	7,219	14·8	15·8
1932	7,004	14·4	15·3
1933	6,643	13·7	14·4
1934	7,190	14·8	14·8
1935	7,211	14·8	14·7

BIRTH RATE IN QUARTERS.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Year.
1925	17·0	19·0	17·5	15·7	17·3
1926	17·0	18·5	17·2	15·5	17·0
1927	17·0	17·3	15·6	15·4	16·3
1928	16·0	17·6	16·1	14·9	16·1
1929	15·7	16·2	16·2	14·0	15·5
1930	16·0	16·6	16·1	14·6	15·8
1931	15·3	16·2	14·7	13·2	14·8
1932	14·2	16·0	14·5	13·2	14·4
1933	14·1	14·6	14·5	11·7	13·7
1934	15·1	16·1	14·2	13·8	14·8
1935	14·5	15·4	14·9	14·5	14·8

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE IN WARDS

MUNICIPAL WARD.	Estimated Population middle of 1935.	Nett births.	Birth-rate.	Illegitimate births.	Percentage of illegitimate births to total births.
Mill Hill and South ..	15,450	227	**14·69**	15	6·6
Westfield	19,323	336	**17·39**	26	7·7
Blenheim	22,170	263	**11·86**	46	17·5
Central	20,144	316	**15·69**	21	6·6
Woodhouse..	18,583	307	**16·52**	18	5·9
North	17,817	353	**19·81**	10	2·8
Far Headingley	19,024	188	**9·88**	4	2·1
Hyde Park..	16,208	174	**10·74**	14	8·0
Kirkstall	20,575	301	**14·63**	10	3·3
Burmantofts	22,534	392	**17·40**	17	4·3
Harehills	21,183	274	**12·93**	9	3·3
Potternewton	19,493	208	**10·67**	20	9·6
Roundhay	16,047	214	**13·34**	6	2·8
Cross Gates and Temple-newsam	15,430	199	**12·90**	3	1·5
Richmond Hill	21,872	380	**17·37**	18	4·7
Osmondthorpe	21,686	346	**15·95**	7	2·0
East Hunslet	18,190	300	**16·49**	14	4·7
Hunslet Carr & Middleton	20,737	409	**19·72**	17	4·2
West Hunslet	17,743	234	**13·19**	12	5·1
Beeston	16,089	201	**12·49**	6	3·0
Holbeck (South)	14,097	169	**11·99**	3	1·8
Holbeck (North)	18,085	295	**16·31**	13	4·4
Armley and New Wortley	20,092	331	**16·47**	19	5·7
Upper Armley	16,933	195	**11·52**	13	6·7
Bramley	17,953	299	**16·65**	9	3·0
Farnley and Wortley ..	19,742	300	**15·20**	10	3·3
City	487,200	7,211	**14·80**	360	5·0

Births in Wards.—The distribution of the births in the various wards is shown in the table appended. In thirteen of the wards, namely, North, Hunslet Carr and Middleton, Burmantofts, Westfield, Richmond Hill, Bramley, Woodhouse, East Hunslet, Armley and

New Wortley, Holbeck (North), Osmondthorpe, Central, and Farnley and New Wortley, the birth-rate was higher than for the city as a whole, whilst in the remainder, Mill Hill and South, Kirkstall, Roundhay, West Hunslet, Harehills, Cross Gates and Templenewsam, Beeston, Holbeck (South), Blenheim, Upper Armley, Hyde Park, Potternewton, and Far Headingley, it was lower. The wards with the highest rates were in order North, Hunslet Carr and Middleton, Burmantofts, Westfield, and Richmond Hill, all of which were above 17 and averaged 18·3, whilst those with the lowest were Far Headingley, Potternewton, and Hyde Park, with a rate under 11, and averaging 10·4.

Excess of Births over Deaths.—The excess of births over deaths or what is generally spoken of as the "natural increase of the population" was 779 as compared with 899 in 1934 and an average of 1,065 for the previous ten years.

It is here that the implication of the relatively low birth-rate in comparison with the higher death-rate becomes apparent. There have been years in the past history of the city when the natural increment was lower than in 1935 but there was generally an explanation for this in the shape of a severe epidemic of influenza or such like. In 1935 there was no such epidemic and the explanation must therefore be looked for in another direction which I suggest is the deliberate interference with the normal flow of new lives into the population.

Births into Families.—For the last ten years investigations have been made as to the size of family into which children have been born and the table on page 27 gives the results of those investigations. It will be observed that whereas in 1926, 71·4 per cent. of the births investigated were into families of two children and under, the percentage in 1935 rose to 78·0; on the other hand the percentage of births occurring in families of more than six children fell from 6·2 in 1926 to 3·9 in 1935. It is also interesting to note that approximately 40 per cent. of the births were first children.

Illegitimate Births.—Of the 7,211 (nett) births registered, 6,851 (3,510 males, 3,341 females) or 95·0 per cent. were legitimate and 360 (190 males and 170 females) or 5·0 per cent. were illegitimate. The ratio of illegitimate to legitimate was 1 to 19 as compared with 1 to 18 for the previous year.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

YEAR.	Illegitimate births.	Percentage of nett births registered.	Rate per 1,000 estimated population.
1925 ..	422	5·2%	0·89
1926 ..	434	5·4%	0·92
1927 ..	371	4·8%	0·78
1928 ..	390	5·1%	0·82
1929 ..	410	5·5%	0·86
1930 ..	374	4·9%	0·78
1931 ..	358	5·0%	0·74
1932 ..	370	5·3%	0·76
1933 ..	335	5·0%	0·69
1934 ..	381	5·3%	0·78
1935 ..	360	5·0%	0·74

Reference to the illegitimate death-rate will be found on pages 157 and 160.

Details respecting the notification and visitation of births are given on pages 174 and 180.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered during the year was 405, comprising 229 males and 176 females. The inward transfers numbered six, namely two males and four females, and the outward transfers 77, namely 42 males and 35 females, which after adjustment leaves a nett total of 334 made up of 189 males and 145 females. The rate per thousand of the population was 0·69 as compared with 0·66 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 0·62. Expressed as a percentage of the total births (nett) the rate was 4·4 as compared with 4·3 for the previous year. Of the 334 nett stillbirths, 314, or 94·0 per cent., were legitimate and 20, or 6·0 per cent. were illegitimate. The ratio of registered " still " to registered " live " births was 1 to 22, the same as for the previous year.

Births occurring in Order of Size of Family.

	1926.		5 yrs. 1926—1930		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Births.	Percent-age.	Births.	Percent-age.	Births.	Percent-age.	Births.	Percent-age.	Births.	Percent-age.	Births.	Percent-age.	Births.	Percent-age.
No children	2,645	33·03	13,191	34·68	2,604	37·86	2,480	36·90	2,540	38·44	2,802	39·24	2,784	39·02
1 child	1,924	24·03	8,991	23·64	1,642	23·87	1,694	25·20	1,640	24·82	1,754	24·57	1,840	25·79
2 children	1,152	14·39	5,501	14·46	927	13·48	928	13·81	927	14·03	944	13·22	937	13·13
3 ,,	771	9·63	3,512	9·23	581	8·45	554	8·24	528	8·00	591	8·28	565	7·92
4 ,,	498	6·22	2,306	6·06	385	5·60	324	4·82	304	4·60	326	4·57	344	4·82
5 ,,	325	4·06	1,528	4·02	271	3·94	258	3·84	219	3·31	226	3·17	218	3·06
6 ,,	196	2·45	994	2·61	163	2·37	175	2·60	172	2·60	178	2·49	165	2·31
7 ,,	166	2·07	679	1·79	113	1·64	113	1·68	115	1·74	140	1·96	97	1·36
8 ,,	122	1·52	498	1·31	72	1·05	78	1·16	59	0·89	67	0·94	89	1·25
9 ,,	86	1·07	324	0·85	53	0·77	44	0·65	43	0·65	49	0·69	44	0·62
10 ,,	54	0·67	232	0·61	26	0·38	24	0·36	27	0·40	21	0·29	25	0·35
11 ,,	35	0·44	136	0·36	16	0·23	22	0·33	11	0·17	20	0·28	12	0·17
12 ,,	20	0·25	75	0·20	12	0·17	17	0·25	11	0·17	11	0·15	7	0·10
13 ,,	3	0·04	24	0·06	7	0·10	9	0·13	6	0·09	6	0·08	5	0·07
14 ,,	4	0·05	18	0·05	3	0·04	1	0·01	3	0·05	1	0·01	2	0·03
15 ,,	4	0·05	11	0·03	2	0·03	..	..	1	0·02	1	0·01	..	..
16 ,,	3	0·04	8	0·02	1	0·01	..	..	1	0·02	3	0·04	..	..
17 ,,	..	..	3	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total births investigated	8,008	100	38,031	100	6,878	100	6,721	100	6,607	100	7,140	100	7,134	100

Details respecting the notification and visitation of still-births are given on pages 179 and 180.

Deaths.—The gross number of deaths registered during the year was 6,763 comprising 3,473 males and 3,290 females giving a gross death-rate of 13·9 as compared with 13·7 for the previous year and an average of 13·8 for the previous five years. The inward transfers numbered 245, namely 124 males and 121 females, and the outward transfers 576, namely 332 males and 244 females, which after adjustment leaves a nett total of 6,432 deaths debitable to the city, made up of 3,265 males and 3,167 females. The corresponding death-rate (nett) was 13·2 as compared with 12·9 for the previous year and an average of 13·1 for the previous five years.

Comparison with other Towns.—Amongst the thirteen large towns in England and Wales Leeds had the highest nett death-rate with the exception of Bradford.

Standardized Death-Rate.—The Registrar General is now supplying a Comparability Factor (C.F.) by which the crude death-rate of the area can be multiplied in order to make it comparable with the crude death-rate of the country as a whole or with that of any other local area, the crude death-rate of which should be similarly adjusted with its own factor for the purpose.

The following table gives the crude and standardized death-rates of Leeds compared with the death-rate of England and Wales.

Year.	Population.	Crude Death-rate.	Standardized Death-rate.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1931 ..	486,400	13·4	14·3	12·3
1932 ..	484,900	13·3	14·2	12·0
1933 ..	485,000	13·6	14·6	12·3
1934 ..	486,250	12·9	13·8	11·8
1935 ..	487,200	13·2	14·1	11·7

The death-rate for England and Wales was 11·7 or 11·4 per cent. less than the crude death-rate of Leeds and 17·0 per cent. less than the standardized death-rate.

Comparative Statistics of the larger English Cities, 1935.

	Rate per 1,000 Population.						Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	
	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Adjusted Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other Tuberculosis. Rate.	Deaths under One Year.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2.
London ..	4,185,200	13·3	11·4	11·7	0·68	0·09	58	11·31
Birmingham ..	1,033,000	15·4	10·9	12·0	0·71	0·08	64	7·73
Liverpool ..	867,110	20·0	13·2	15·2	0·93	0·14	83	11·64
Manchester ..	776,028	14·5	12·9	14·7	0·92	0·12	71	7·63
Sheffield ..	520,500	14·7	11·9	13·4	0·69	0·09	52	3·39
Leeds	**487,200**	**14·8**	**13·2**	**14·1**	**0·73**	**0·16**	**64**	**8·60**
Bristol ..	412,625	13·9	10·8	10·6	0·71	0·09	43	3·15
Hull	†321,325	18·4	12·2	13·4	0·76	0·19	72	13·0
Bradford ..	292,200	13·5	14·3	14·3	0·63	0·07	64	5·56
West Ham ..	270,700	15·5	10·7	12·3	0·82	0·09	45	4·5
Newcastle ..	†291,025	16·0	12·6	14·2	0·82	0·22	86	13·9
Stoke-on-Trent	274,100	16·6	12·3	15·0	0·89	0·16	83	10·4
Nottingham ..	280,200	15·7	12·5	12·9	0·84	0·14	81	11·6

† Population adjusted for change in boundary during the year. The mid-year populations after the change are Hull 322,200, and Newcastle 292,700.

Standardized Death-Rates, comparison with other Towns.—An examination of the table appended shows that judged by the adjusted death-rate Leeds occupies a more favourable position among the other towns than when judged by the crude death-rate. On the crude death-rate standard there is only Bradford with a higher rate, but on the adjusted death-rate standard Liverpool, Stoke-on-Trent, Manchester, Bradford and Newcastle have all higher rates.

Death-rates in Quarters.—The death-rate for the first quarter was 14·5 ; for the second, 14·3 ; for the third, 11·1 ; and for the fourth, 13·0.

DEATH RATE IN QUARTERS.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Year.
1925	14·8	11·4	10·8	14·1	12·8
1926	15·7	12·7	9·9	13·1	12·8
1927	17·5	12·2	10·1	12·2	13·0
1928	14·6	13·0	10·2	13·9	12·9
1929	29·2	14·2	11·0	11·9	16·5
1930	14·1	11·8	10·5	13·2	12·4
1931	17·4	13·1	10·6	12·5	13·4
1932	15·8	13·3	10·6	13·6	13·3
1933	19·0	12·3	10·0	13·0	13·6
1934	16·2	12·8	10·5	12·3	12·9
1935	14·5	14·3	11·1	13·0	13·2

Death-rates in Wards.—The table on page 35 gives the deaths and death-rates of the 26 wards of the city. The wards with the highest rates were in order Bramley (15·71), Blenheim (15·29) and Richmond Hill (14·95), whilst those with the lowest were Far Headingley (10·20), Roundhay (11·65) and Farnley and Wortley (12·16). The difference between the highest and the lowest, that is between Bramley and Far Headingley amounted to 5·51 per thousand, or 54·0 per cent., whilst that between the highest and the city was 2·51 or 19·0 per cent.

The re-distribution of the population consequent upon the clearance of slum property in certain of the congested wards has not yet had time to influence the death-rates of these wards, but when the re-housing programme is further advanced one may expect this influence to become more apparent.

Causes of death.—The principal causes of death were in order of numerical importance, organic heart disease, cancer, arterio sclerosis, cerebral hæmorrhage, pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis, which together accounted for 59·7 per cent. of the total deaths. Last year this group of diseases was responsible for 57·2 per cent. of the total deaths.

Diseases of the respiratory system, including pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza, but excluding pulmonary tuberculosis, accounted for 772 or 12·0 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes. Last year this group of diseases was responsible for 11·3 per cent. of the total deaths and the percentage for the previous five years was 14·7. The number of children under five years of age who died from respiratory diseases in 1935 was 121 or 18·5 per cent. of the total deaths under five, as compared with 124 or 15·9 percent. for the previous year and an average of 176 or 22·2 per cent. for the previous five years.

Among the important causes of death the two principal increases were organic heart disease and arterio sclerosis. The former disease showed an increase of 147 deaths, and the latter an increase of 130. From these figures, one might be tempted to infer that heart disease and arterio sclerosis are causing more deaths to-day than they did in previous years. Such an inference would not be entirely justified as many of the deaths which were formerly certified as due to old age and senility are now more accurately attributed to those two conditions. This is borne out by the number of deaths attributed to senile decay which has steadily declined during the last eleven years, 240 in 1924 and 94 in 1935.

More accurate certification does not, however, explain the whole of the increase, especially with regard to arterio sclerosis which, as a cause of death has most certainly in recent years come to occupy a more important place.

For notes on infantile diarrhœa, bronchitis, pneumonia and tuberculosis see pages 57, 59 and 120.

Deaths from Street Accidents.—The number of street accidents having a fatal termination during the year was 71 of which 64, or 90·1 per cent., were due to motor vehicles. Last year the number was 91 of which 79 or 86·8 per cent. were due to this cause.

On reference to the table on page 39 it will be seen that 40 or 56·3 per cent. of the total deaths were amongst children under 15 years and adults over 65, whilst 31, or 43·7 per cent., were in the age groups between 15 and 65. These figures represent an increase of eight in the number of deaths of children and adults over 65, and a decrease of 28 in the age groups between 15 and 65, or a total decrease of 20 as compared with the previous year. The decrease is gratifying though it is not so substantial as one had hoped for considering the enormous efforts made by the Government and Local Authorities, as well as private bodies such as the National "Safety First" Association to reduce the toll of life on the roads. If the multiplication of signs and symbols by and on the roads, streets, and highways has the effect desired the time should not be far distant when the road deaths will be reduced to a minimum. Unfortunately, where it is the human element that is the deciding factor, the mere multiplication of signs and symbols is not likely to provide a complete solution to the problem.

Deaths in Age Groups.—The table on page 38 sets out the deaths according to age groups. The aggregate number of deaths of children in the age groups 0–1, 1–2 and 2–5 was 653, or 10·2 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 781, or 12·4 per cent., for the previous year, and an average of 796, or 12·5 per cent. for the previous five years. The table also shows that the deaths of persons under 45 years numbered 1,674 or 26·0 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 1,864 or 29·7 per cent. for the previous year. Of the remaining deaths 1,805, or 28·1 per cent., occurred in the age group 45–65, whilst 2,953, or 45·9 per cent., were in the age group 65 +.

Never before in the history of the city has the number of deaths of children under five years reached such a low figure. There was a time not more than ten years ago when the deaths of children under five years represented as much as 18 per cent. of the total deaths. Such a change has come over the conditions of infant life even in that short time, that a child born to-day has twice as good a chance of surviving its first year as a child of twenty years ago. Nor is that the whole story, because not only are the risks of death for the infant less to-day, but the risks of damage to his body in the early years of life are also correspondingly less.

Another feature of the table on page 38 worthy of note is the rapid increase in the number of deaths in persons over 65 years of age. Ten years ago these represented 35·3 per cent. of the total, to-day they represent 45·9. So that not only is life being saved at the beginning, but it is being very materially prolonged. A child to-day has an expectation of life 15 years more than the child of 40 years ago.

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES OF DEATHS IN THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS OF 1935, AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS DECENNIUM.

Period.	–1	1–2	2–5	5–15	15–25	25–45	45–65	65+
1925—1934 ..	9·6	2·4	2·5	2·6	4·1	11·0	28·2	39·5
Year 1935 ..	7·2	1·5	1·4	2·6	3·1	10·2	28·1	45·9
Decrease –	–2·4	–0·9	–1·1	—	–1·0	–0·8	–0·1	—
Increase +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+6·4

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths of children under one year of age numbered 463, of 7·2 per cent. of the total deaths. The infant mortality rate corresponding was 64 per thousand births, or 7 less than the previous year (71) and 13 less than the average for the previous five years (77).

This subject is dealt with in greater detail on page 152.

Cremation.—Out of a total of 6,432 deaths which occurred in Leeds during 1935, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 96, or 1·49 per cent., as compared with 71 or 1·13 per cent. for the previous year.

The table on page 40 shows the number of cremations which have taken place year by year since 1905.

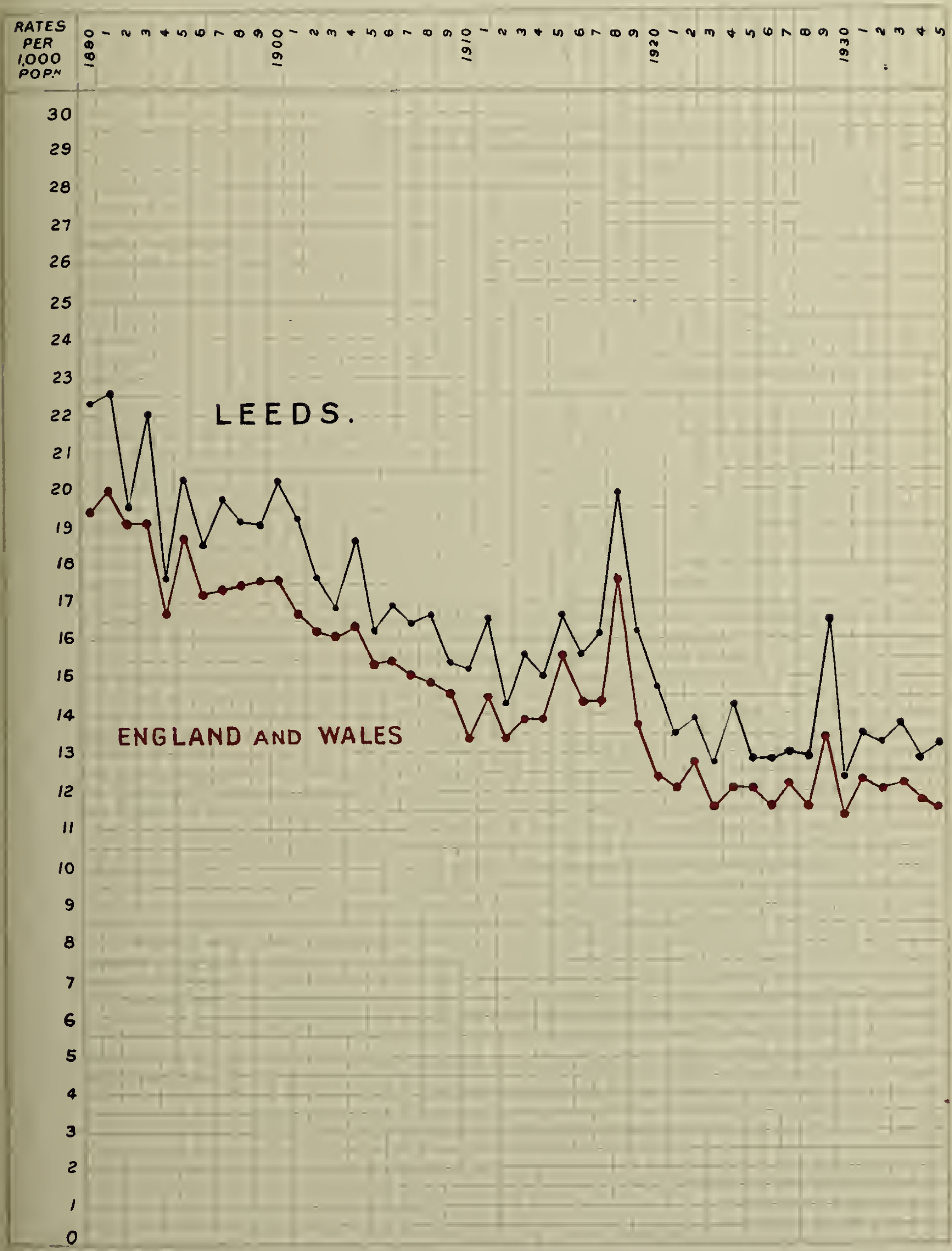
All one can say about these figures, which are far too low and do not reflect very creditably upon the discrimination of the population as a whole with regard to this method of disposal, is that progress has been maintained. I have said so much about cremation in the past that I hesitate to refer to it again at length in case by reiteration the subject becomes a weariness. I am convinced however, that in cremation the people have the best and most hygienic, as well as the most economical, method of disposing of the dead. If that fact is not recognised to-day as it should be, there certainly must come a time when it will be so recognised and the slowly mounting figures of the number of bodies cremated in Leeds during the last 10 years may be an indication that that time is not very far distant.

Annual Deaths and Death Rate.

Year.	Population.	Nett deaths.	Death-rate LEEDS.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1901	429,383	8,204	19·2	16·9
1902	431,043	7,699	17·6	16·3
1903	432,703	7,263	16·8	15·5
1904	434,363	8,039	18·6	16·3
1905	436,023	7,047	16·2	15·3
1906	437,683	7,350	16·9	15·5
1907	439,343	7,167	16·4	15·1
1908	441,003	7,430	16·6	14·8
1909	442,663	6,806	15·4	14·6
1910	444,323	6,711	15·2	13·5
1911	445,983	7,331	16·5	14·6
1912	447,746	6,396	14·3	13·3
1913	457,295	7,237	15·6	13·8
1914	459,260	6,885	15·0	14·0
1915	459,260	7,609	16·6	15·7
1916	446,349	6,946	15·6	14·4
1917	438,254	7,052	16·1	14·4
1918	427,589	8,529	19·9	17·6
1919	430,834	6,992	16·2	13·7
1920	448,913	6,591	14·7	12·4
1921	465,500	6,285	13·5	12·1
1922	466,700	6,479	13·9	12·8
1923	469,900	5,986	12·7	11·6
1924	471,600	6,747	14·3	12·2
1925	472,900	6,037	12·8	12·2
1926	473,400	6,062	12·8	11·6
1927	477,600	6,198	13·0	12·3
1928	474,800*	6,133	12·9	11·7
1929	478,500	7,898	16·5	13·4
1930	478,500	5,930	12·4	11·4
1931	486,400	6,506	13·4	12·3
1932	484,900	6,469	13·3	12·0
1933	485,000	6,574	13·6	12·3
1934	486,250	6,291	12·9	11·8
1935	487,200	6,432	13·2	11·7

* Population adjusted to allow for change in boundary during the year. The mid-year population after the change is 476,500.

DEATH RATE, 1890 - 1935.



DEATHS AND DEATH RATE IN WARDS.

MUNICIPAL WARD.	Area in Acres.	Estimated population middle of 1935.	Nett deaths.	Death-rate.
Mill Hill and South.. ..	574	15,450	188	12·17
Westfield	234	19,323	246	12·73
Blenheim	443	22,170	339	15·29
Central	312	20,144	284	14·10
Woodhouse	436	18,583	262	14·10
North	5,038	17,817	226	12·68
Far Headingley	5,386	19,024	194	10·20
Hyde Park	468	16,208	222	13·70
Kirkstall	1,071	20,575	256	12·44
Burmantofts	274	22,534	308	13·67
Harehills	655	21,183	281	13·27
Potternewton	470	19,493	242	12·41
Roundhay	3,877	16,047	187	11·65
Cross Gates and Templenewsam	5,593	15,430	189	12·25
Richmond Hill	260	21,872	327	14·95
Osmondthorpe	1,455	21,686	280	12·91
East Hunslet	366	18,190	265	14·57
Hunslet Carr and Middleton	2,657	20,737	255	12·30
West Hunslet	206	17,743	231	13·02
Beeston	1,166	16,089	203	12·62
Holbeck (South)	306	14,097	174	12·34
Holbeck (North)	383	18,085	256	14·16
Armley and New Wortley ..	565	20,092	276	13·74
Upper Armley	945	16,933	219	12·93
Bramley	2,114	17,953	282	15·71
Farnley and Wortley ..	2,851	19,742	240	12·16
City	38,105	487,200	6,432	13·20

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Death rate.	Diseases.	No. of deaths in 1935 (nett).	Increase or decrease compared with 1934.	Houses.	
				Through.	Back-to-back.
..	Enteric Fever	..	– 1	..	..
..	Small-pox	..	..	..	..
0·01	Measles	4	– 86	..	4
0·01	Scarlet Fever	5	– 11	3	2
0·10	Whooping Cough	48	+ 23	16	32
0·12	Diphtheria	60	– 96	27	33
0·21	Influenza	102	+ 69	47	55
0·05	Erysipelas	23	– 5	15	8
0·73	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	358	– 34	164	191
0·16	Other Tuberculous Diseases	77	+ 7	31	45
1·65	Cancer, malignant disease	803	+ 2	380	423
0·07	Rheumatic Fever	34	+ 3	13	20
0·04	Meningitis	19	– 5	5	14
0·80	Cerebral Hæmorrhage ..	392	+ 4	156	234
2·73	Organic Heart Disease ..	1,328	+147	596	721
1·20	Arterio-sclerosis	587	+130	275	310
0·47	Bronchitis	230	+ 6	91	139
0·77	Pneumonia (all forms) ..	374	– 4	166	206
0·14	Other diseases of respiratory organs	66	– 10	29	36
0·17	Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	85	– 4	27	58
0·06	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	28	+ 8	15	13
0·04	Cirrhosis of Liver	19	+ 5	13	6
0·42	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	206	+ 35	99	107
0·02	Puerperal Fever	8	– 7	3	5
0·03	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	16	+ 2	9	7
0·41	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	198	– +	83	115
0·40	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	196	– 21	73	121
0·13	Suicide	65	+ 4	32	32
2·26	Other Defined Diseases ..	1,099	– 22	560	535
0·00	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	2	+ 2	..	1
13·20	Totals	6,432	+141	2,928	3,473

Of the 6,432 deaths, 31 had no home.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1935.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District
	ALL AGES.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
1. Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Measles	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Scarlet Fever	5	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	4
5. Whooping Cough	48	27	12	6	3	..	..	..	..	22
6. Diphtheria	60	2	3	17	33	4	..	1	..	60
7. Influenza	102	1	..	1	3	..	14	39	44	7
8. Erysipelas	23	4	..	1	..	..	2	10	6	23
9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	358	..	2	..	10	71	144	114	17	176
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	77	5	11	10	13	9	15	9	5	72
11. Cancer, malignant disease	803	..	..	1	1	1	66	355	379	417
12. Rheumatic Fever	34	..	..	2	13	7	6	3	3	17
13. Meningitis	19	6	3	2	1	1	2	4	..	23
14. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c...	392	..	..	..	4	..	13	101	274	165
15. Organic Heart Disease ..	1,328	1	1	1	9	20	70	371	855	388
16. Arterio-sclerosis	587	..	..	..	..	..	4	67	516	340
17. Bronchitis	230	7	5	2	2	2	13	64	135	72
18. Pneumonia (all forms) ..	374	51	35	15	9	5	56	101	102	205
19. Other diseases of respiratory organs	66	3	1	..	2	1	11	27	21	42
20. Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	85	58	4	2	4	1	6	3	7	65
21. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	28	..	..	2	1	2	8	11	4	41
22. Cirrhosis of Liver	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	6	13
23. Nephritis and Bright's Disease	206	1	..	2	6	6	19	73	99	120
24. Puerperal Fever	8	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	15
25. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	16	..	..	..	..	5	9	2	..	19
26. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	198	197	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	150
27. Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	196	15	11	9	15	12	30	33	71	171
28. Suicide	65	..	..	..	..	7	12	38	8	17
29. Other Defined Diseases ..	1,099	82	9	15	36	42	146	368	401	725
30. Diseases ill-defined or unknown	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	6,432	463	99	91	167	198	656	1,805	2,953	3 370

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS (NETT), 1925-1935.

Together with the percentage of the total deaths, represented by each group (in italics).

Year.	Under 1	1–2	2–5	5–15	15–25	25–45	45–65	65+	Total.
1925	748	177	161	159	297	709	1,657	2,129	**6,037**
	12·4%	*2·9%*	*2·7%*	*2·6%*	*4·9%*	*11·7%*	*27·4%*	*35·3%*	
1926	748	206	190	158	251	676	1,658	2,175	**6,062**
	12·3%	*3·4%*	*3·1%*	*2·6%*	*4·1%*	*11·2%*	*27·4%*	*35·9%*	
1927	629	204	160	183	246	714	1,711	2,351	**6,198**
	10·1%	*3·3%*	*2·6%*	*3·0%*	*4·0%*	*11·5%*	*27·6%*	*37·9%*	
1928	606	122	113	155	230	725	1,792	2,390	**6,133**
	9·9%	*2·0%*	*1·8%*	*2·5%*	*3·8%*	*11·8%*	*29·2%*	*39·0%*	
1929	722	291	258	160	349	851	2,113	3,154	**7,898**
	9·1%	*3·7%*	*3·3%*	*2·0%*	*4·4%*	*10·8%*	*26·8%*	*39·9%*	
1930	512	84	117	156	253	667	1,813	2,328	**5,930**
	8·6%	*1·4%*	*2·0%*	*2·6%*	*4·3%*	*11·2%*	*30·6%*	*39·3%*	
1931	552	137	154	169	275	701	1,902	2,616	**6,506**
	8·5%	*2·1%*	*2·4%*	*2·6%*	*4·2%*	*10·8%*	*29·2%*	*40·2%*	
1932	617	109	144	155	246	659	1,791	2,748	**6,469**
	9·5%	*1·7%*	*2·2%*	*2·4%*	*3·8%*	*10·2%*	*27·7%*	*42·5%*	
1933	537	105	130	184	285	702	1,825	2,806	**6,574**
	8·2%	*1·6%*	*2·0%*	*2·8%*	*4·3%*	*10·7%*	*27·8%*	*42·7%*	
1934	513	104	164	205	225	653	1,792	2,635	**6,291**
	8·2%	*1·6%*	*2·6%*	*3·3%*	*3·6%*	*10·4%*	*28·5%*	*41·8%*	
1935	463	99	91	167	198	656	1,805	2,953	**6,432**
	7·2%	*1·5%*	*1·4%*	*2·6%*	*3·1%*	*10·2%*	*28·1%*	*45·9%*	

Deaths from Vehicular Traffic of Leeds People in Age Groups, 1911-1935.

Year.	-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Totals.
1911	4	6	2	2	1	2	17
1912	2	3	2	3	2	2	14
1913	1	5	2	6	9	5	28
1914	1	2	4	4	7	7	25
1915	1	11	2	5	8	7	34
1916	2	4	2	3	10	6	27
1917	4	8	3	7	8	7	37
1918	3	4	3	2	11	6	29
1919	1	8	—	1	13	7	30
1920	—	3	6	8	5	5	27
1921	3	9	3	3	1	7	26
1922	3	10	2	5	8	2	30
1923	2	6	7	7	12	6	40
1924	5	9	6	5	7	7	39
1925	5	7	6	5	6	5	34
1926	6	12	7	8	17	12	62
1927	4	20	9	6	13	5	57
1928	2	10	6	14	14	12	58
1929	2	11	13	10	9	10	55
1930	8	12	9	8	19	19	75
1931	4	10	12	14	19	12	71
1932	6	10	10	15	18	19	78
1933	5	9	8	12	14	17	65
1934	8	9	14	15	30	15	91
1935	6	9	8	13	10	25	71

CREMATIONS IN LEEDS, 1905-1935.

Year.	No. of Leeds people cremated.	Nett total deaths in City.	Percentage of cremations on nett deaths (Leeds people cremated).
1905	7	7,047	0·10
1906	10	7,350	0·14
1907	12	7,167	0·17
1908	16	7,430	0·22
1909	9	6,806	0·13
1910	5	6,711	0·07
1911	7	7,331	0·10
1912	14	6,396	0·22
1913	7	7,237	0·10
1914	18	6,885	0·26
1915	13	7,609	0·17
1916	9	6,946	0·13
1917	10	7,052	0·14
1918	23	8,529	0·27
1919	18	6,992	0·26
1920	13	6,591	0·20
1921	9	6,285	0·14
1922	17	6,479	0·26
1923	11	5,986	0·18
1924	24	6,747	0·36
1925	26	6,037	0·43
1926	14	6,062	0·23
1927	32	6,198	0·52
1928	31	6,133	0·51
1929	36	7,898	0·46
1930	26	5,930	0·44
1931	54	6,506	0·83
1932	55	6,469	0·85
1933	66	6,574	1·00
1934	71	6,291	1·13
1935	96	6,432	1·49
Total	759	210,106	0·36

Infectious and Other Diseases.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

BY

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Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics for the year 1935 show a welcome fall in the incidence of the commoner infectious diseases, the only increases of any moment being in influenzal pneumonia and in cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Deaths from influenza numbered 102. This is roughly three times the number recorded in 1934 but one must note that the 1934 figure of 33 is only one-eighth of the 258 deaths in 1933.

In whooping cough the deaths under one year (27) are three times what they were in 1934 (9), the increase at all ages being nearly twice that of the previous year, 48 as compared with 25.

The incidence of diphtheria during 1935 (1,335 cases) is the third highest ever recorded in the city but shows a welcome drop of 896 on the 1934 figure of 2,231. The fall in this one year is 110 less than the average yearly number of notifications since 1898. It is too early yet to assess the value of the immunisation campaign of the first quarter of 1935.

Scarlet fever continued to be epidemic in the city for the third year in succession but the fatality rate was exceedingly low. The cancer death-rate is again the highest on record.

A complete summary of all cases of notifiable infectious diseases notified to this Department during 1935 will be found in the appendix (Table 2).

Smallpox.—No case of this disease was notified in the city during 1935. This makes the fourth consecutive year in which the city has been entirely free from the disease. On two occasions information was received regarding the occurrence of smallpox on ships returning from foreign countries. Two contacts landing from these ships and coming into the city were kept under observation during the quarantine period but in no case did the disease develop.

Cases referred for Second Opinion.—During the year seven cases were referred to the Department as " doubtful smallpox " by general medical practitioners, as compared with 15 for the previous year. The cases included chickenpox 2 ; urticaria 1 ; drug rash 1 ; fish poisoning 1 ; erythema 1 ; septic rash 1. None of these cases was admitted to hospital.

Observation of Contacts.—During the year under review no notification was received of any Leeds persons being in contact with cases of smallpox whilst visiting other towns.

VACCINATION.

Year.	Number of children born.	Number of successful primary vaccinations during year.	Number granted exemption certificates during year.
1925	8,576	5,919	2,477
1926	8,515	6,045	2,348
1927	8,129	6,590	2,016
1928	7,978	5,828	2,387
1929	7,727	4,127	2,423
1930	7,902	4,275	2,558
1931	7,555	3,963	2,511
1932	7,369	3,692	2,635
1933	7,071	3,390	2,598
1934	*7,693	3,669	2,930

*Quite an appreciable number of these children may be vaccinated in 1935.

Vaccination.—During 1934, the last year for which statistics are available, 7,693 births were registered of which 3,669 or 48 per cent. were successfully vaccinated ; 19 were found to be insusceptible to vaccination, and 2,930 statutory exemptions were issued on account of conscientious objections by parents or guardians.

The above table shews the number of children vaccinated from year to year. The year 1927 was exceptional owing to the increased prevalence of smallpox in the city which gave vaccination a temporary fillip.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Year.	Cases notified.	Case-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate. LEEDS.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1924	289	0·61	27	**0·06**	0·06
1925	422	0·89	39	**0·08**	0·07
1926	374	0·79	26	**0·05**	0·08
1927	439	0·92	28	**0·06**	0·07
1928	634	1·34	21	**0·04**	0·08
1929	536	1·12	26	**0·05**	0·09
1930	994	2·08	54	**0·11**	0·09
1931	995	2·05	86	**0·18**	0·07
1932	889	1·83	48	**0·10**	0·06
1933	1,057	2·18	88	**0·18**	0·07
1934	2,231	4·59	156	**0·32**	0·10
1935	1,335	2·74	60	**0·12**	0·08

Diphtheria.—The number of cases notified during the year was 1,335 of which 1,309 or 98·1 per cent. were removed to hospital as compared with 2,231 and 2,200 (98·6 per cent.) in 1934.

The deaths numbered 60 with a death-rate of 0·12 as compared with 156 deaths and a death-rate of 0·32 last year. The comparable rates for England and Wales are 0·08 for 1935 and 0·10 for 1934.

Though the numbers affected have only been exceeded twice since 1890 the fall in incidence and fatality would appear to indicate that the epidemic which commenced in 1930 is now on the wane.

Year	Cases notified	Case-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1899	1,798	4·32	335	0·80
1909	1,319	2·99	65	0·15
1934	2,231	4·59	156	0·32
1935	1,335	2·74	60	0·12

The scheme initiated in 1934 for providing free medical attention to those suspected to be suffering from diphtheria continues to operate advantageously to the patient and community alike.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—During 1935, general practitioners were supplied with material to immunise 2,193 children. At the Central Clinic 4,756 children were Schick-tested for susceptibility and, when necessary, protected and re-tested. The naturally-immune rate was low ; approximately 89 per cent. of the under 10 age group and 68 per cent. of the over 10 gave positive readings.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION IN LEEDS.

Year.	Immunised by Assistant Medical Officers, Health Department.	Immunised by General Medical Practitioners.	Total.
1928	65	27	92
1929	73	28	101
1930	152	22	174
1931	202	400	602
1932	1,379	495	1,874
1933	1,027	345	1,372
1934	2,217	556	2,773
1935	28,973	2,193	31,166
Total	34,088	4,066	38,154

An outstanding feature of the year's work was the intensive campaign carried out in schools during ten weeks in the first and second quarters, when 24,217 children were protected or were found to be immune. The increasingly high incidence of the disease and the intensive propaganda by the Press, members of the Health Committee and staff of this Department emphasising the urgency of the situation, the comparative painlessness, the harmlessness and the efficacy of the procedure brought the number of applications for immunisation from 500 per quarter to 500 per week. With the help of the Director of Education and the active co-operation of the School Medical Officer, a provisional scheme was drawn up for officers of this Department to immunise children in schools. When experience had been gained and the scheme adjusted for time-saving and minimum disturbance of school routine, the Education Committee gave permission for the schools to be used for the immunisation of pre-school and school children during school hours. The School Medical Department and head teachers, to whom we are much indebted, distributed a special leaflet to each child and collected and counted the consent forms numbering 27,261. A special staff of three teams, each team consisting of one doctor, one nurse, and one clerk, was engaged. Toxoid-antitoxin floccules (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.) was the antigen selected and was given in three doses, each of 1 c.c., at 7- and 14-day intervals. By arrangement with the School Medical Department, suitable times were arranged for the work to be done in 151 schools. The three doctors made a primary Schick test in the under 10 age group, finding 86·9 per cent. positive in batches totalling 1,385. The remaining 11,899 children of this age group were inoculated without previous testing. In the 10–14 age group, only 975 were inoculated without previous testing, and of 9,958 submitted to the test 6,924, or 69·5 per cent. were found positive and inoculated.

Of the 3,044 not completed, 752 children had two injections, and 447 had one injection. The remainder either failed to attend, withdrew their consent, left the town or had been immunised previously. After an interval of six months from the last injection, 7,932 children under 10 were Schick-tested when 280 only were found to be still at risk. This gave a negative Schick rate of 96·47 per cent. In the 10–14 age group the percentage protected was similar, 93·11 per cent. in sample batches totalling 1,930 children.

All cases of illness reported in children who had been recently inoculated were investigated by me personally, and a careful examination of each child was made. I am pleased to testify that in 29,546 children whose immunisation had been supervised or conducted by myself, only 39 reacted so severely as to cause anxiety to the parents. In all cases the symptoms were trivial and transient. This freedom from untoward effects must be ascribed to the antigen employed and the strict aseptic technique of the doctors and nurses.

Diphtheria in the Inoculated.—Of the 38,154 children protected or known to be immune since 1928, 54 lost their immunity and developed clinical diphtheria or showed lesions from which the c. diphtheria was isolated. These included 8 who were primary Schick negative and 46 who were Schick negative one or more months after a protective course. There were also 27 cases where the Schick test was not performed after inoculation, but diphtheria (sic) developed more than three months after the last injection. Eight cases notified as diphtheria were found to be tonsillitis.

It can be justly claimed for immunisation that it protects without risk to the child, and at little cost to the community. But the measure of protection enjoyed by a community is the number of immune children under school age which should not be less than one-third of the total. At this age, nine out of every ten children appear to be susceptible and when they contract the disease the fatality rate is usually high. An immune infant population would mean an immediate and drastic reduction both in the number of cases and in the death-rate. It is for this we must strive.

Institutional outbreaks.—During the year 82 cases of diphtheria were notified from four institutions in the city. Of these 66 were patients and the remaining 16 members of the staffs of the institutions.

In the majority, the disease was contracted during residence and occurred in single cases and not in groups. Carriers, diphtheritic rhinitis in children and missed cases were the probable sources of infection.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases of this disease reported during the year was 2,082 of which 1,863 or 89·5 per cent. were removed to hospital. The disease was of a mild type. There were 5 deaths, equivalent to a death rate of 0·01.

Owing to the pressure on the accommodation at Seacroft Hospital, the admissions of scarlet fever cases had to be restricted. For two periods only during the year—one of five weeks in February and March, and one of six weeks during the late autumn, was it necessary to establish a waiting list. The number awaiting admission at any time never exceeded 15.

Outbreaks in Institutions.—Forty cases of scarlet fever, of which two were nurses, were notified from four Institutions.

SCARLET FEVER.

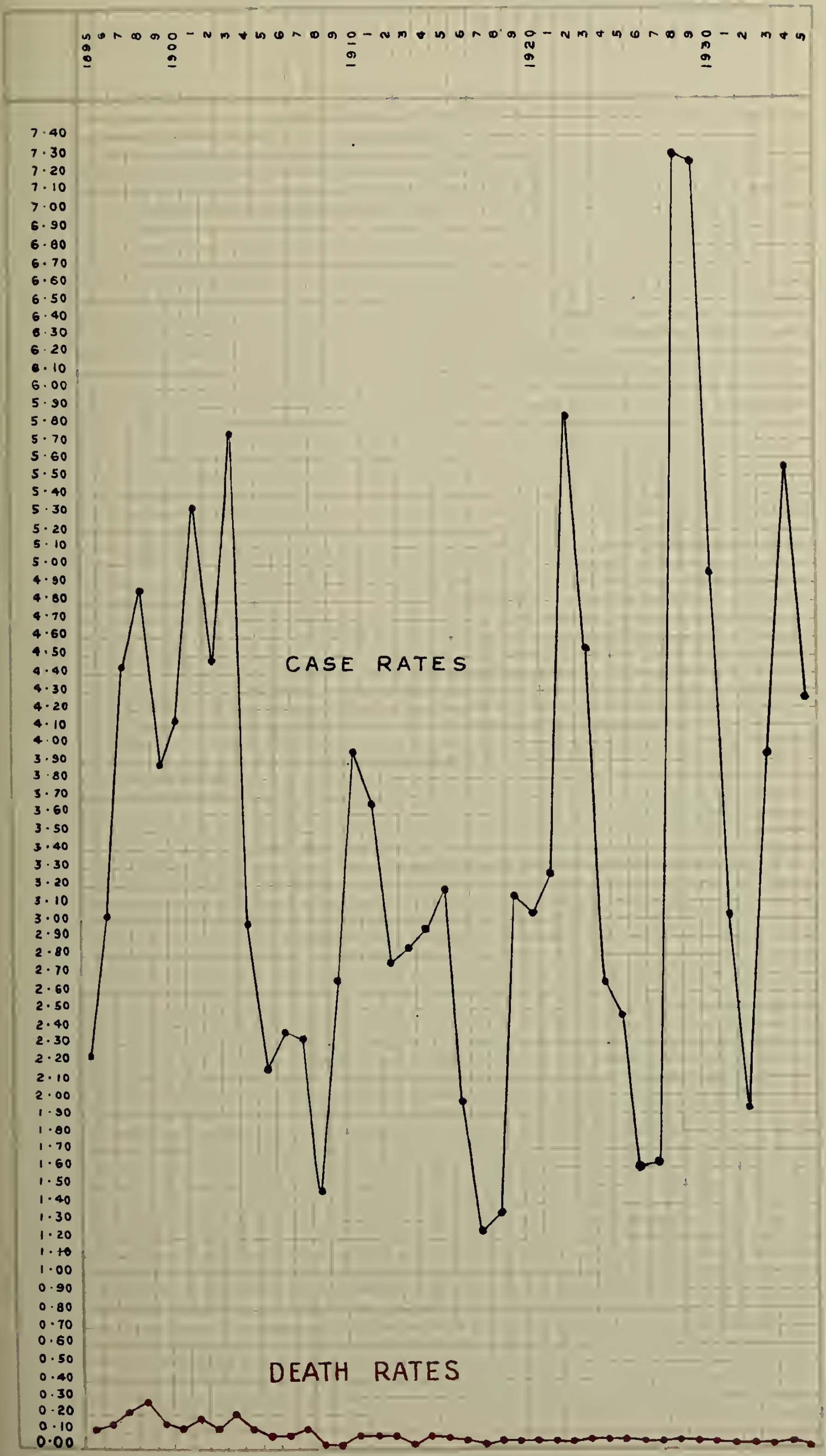
Year.	Cases notified.	Case-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate. LEEDS.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1925	1,166	2·47	15	0·03	0·03
1926	756	1·60	5	0·01	0·02
1927	773	1·62	6	0·01	0·01
1928	3,515	7·40	18	0·04	0·01
1929	3,473	7·26	29	0·06	0·02
1930	2,383	4·98	23	0·05	0·02
1931	1,467	3·02	12	0·02	0·01
1932	931	1·92	8	0·02	0·01
1933	1,906	3·93	9	0·02	0·02
1934	2,711	5·58	16	0·03	0·02
1935	2,082	4·27	5	0·01	0·01

Return Cases.—Cases occurring in the same house within a period of 28 days from the discharge of a case from hospital are regarded as " return cases." Of the 1,863 cases discharged from Seacroft Hospital during the year, 67 gave rise to return cases. This is equivalent to a rate of 3·59 per cent.

Measles.—Since the periodicity of measles epidemics is once in 92 weeks, it was expected that the incidence of this disease would be low during 1935. This surmise proved correct and only 1,341 cases were notified as compared with 10,576 during the previous year. There were only 4 deaths, giving a death-rate of 0·01.

German Measles.—The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 501. There were no deaths.

SCARLET FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES 1895 - 1935.



Measles (excluding German Measles).

Year.	Cases notified.	Case-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate LEEDS.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1922	9,932	21·28	152	0·33	0·15
1923	4,683	9·97	50	0·11	0·14
1924	6,654	14·11	46	0·10	0·12
1925	5,100	10·78	39	0·08	0·14
1926	7,076	14·95	19	0·04	0·09
1927	8,569	17·94	117	0·24	0·09
1928	3,638	7·66	21	0·04	0·11
1929	9,486	19·82	102	0·21	0·09
1930	913	1·91	2	0·00	0·11
1931	10,955	22·52	56	0·12	0·08
1932	3,540	7·30	52	0·11	0·08
1933	3,973	8·19	22	0·05	0·05
1934	10,576	21·75	90	0·19	0·09
1935	1,341	2·75	4	0·01	0·03

German Measles.

Year.	Cases notified.	Case-rate.	Deaths LEEDS.	Deaths in England and Wales.
1922 ..	146	0·31	..	15
1923 ..	541	1·15	..	17
1924 ..	383	0·81	..	12
1925 ..	201	0·43	..	42
1926 ..	626	1·32	1	35
1927 ..	95	0·20	..	20
1928 ..	41	0·09	..	12
1929 ..	1,256	2·62	..	31
1930 ..	343	0·72	..	27
1931 ..	101	0·21	..	16
1932 ..	86	0·18	..	7
1933 ..	119	0·25	..	11
1934 ..	2,495	5·13	..	8
1935 ..	501	1·03	..	

WHOOPING COUGH.

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate. LEEDS.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1925	47	0·10	0·16
1926	119	0·25	0·11
1927	44	0·09	0·09
1928	36	0·08	0·08
1929	107	0·22	0·16
1930	32	0·07	0·05
1931	43	0·09	0·06
1932	41	0·08	0·07
1933	28	0·06	0·06
1934	25	0·05	0·05
1935	48	0·10	0·04

AGES AT DEATH FROM WHOOPING COUGH.

1935	0–1	1–2	2–3	3–4	4–5	5–10	10–15	Total.
No. of deaths	27	12	5	..	1	3	..	48

Whooping Cough.—This disease not being notifiable in Leeds the actual number of cases occurring in the city cannot be ascertained. There was, however, a marked increase in the number of deaths—48 during the year as compared with 25 recorded in 1934. The death-rate was 0·10.

Erysipelas.—There was a decrease in the number of notifications of this disease, 301 cases being notified as compared with 418 notified during the preceding year. The deaths numbered 23 which gives a death-rate of 0·05. Of the 301 cases reported, 131 received hospital treatment.

ERYSIPELAS.

Year.	Cases notified.	Case-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate Leeds.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1925	321	0·68	13	0·03	0·02
1926	327	0·69	12	0·03	0·02
1927	320	0·67	18	0·04	0·02
1928	361	0·76	19	0·04	0·02
1929	349	0·73	19	0·04	0·03
1930	423	0·88	23	0·05	0·03
1931	317	0·65	22	0·05	0·03
1932	289	0·60	22	0·05	0·02
1933	353	0·73	15	0·03	0·03
1934	418	0·86	28	0·06	0·04
1935	301	0·62	23	0·05	

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Only one case of this disease was notified during the year. There were 9 deaths.

Malaria.—No case of this disease was reported during 1935.

Dysentery.—One case of dysentery was notified during the year. The patient, a girl aged 18 years, was removed to Seacroft Hospital.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Three cases were notified during 1935. The ages of the patients were 3, 4 and 5 years. Two of the cases received hospital treatment. There was one death.

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.—There was an increase in the number of cases of this disease, 35 being reported as compared with 18 last year. Seven cases were removed to hospital. There were 26 deaths, equivalent to a death-rate of 0·05 and a case fatality rate of 74·3 per cent.

Puerperal Fever.

Year.	Cases.	Case-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 live births.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.
1900	21	0·05	13	0·99	0·03
1901	26	0·06	16	1·24	0·04
1902	21	0·05	12	0·91	0·03
1903	26	0·06	10	0·77	0·02
1904	26	0·06	11	0·88	0·03
1905	28	0·06	9	0·73	0·02
1906	30	0·07	14	1·16	0·03
1907	30	0·07	15	1·28	0·03
1908	24	0·05	13	1·08	0·03
1909	32	0·07	19	1·73	0·04
1910	29	0·07	14	1·29	0·03
1911	23	0·05	13	1·23	0·03
1912	31	0·07	9	0·87	0·02
1913	32	0·07	13	1·20	0·03
1914	46	0·10	27	2·53	0·06
1915	23	0·05	12	1·21	0·03
1916	28	0·06	12	1·27	0·03
1917	22	0·05	5	0·66	0·01
1918	17	0·04	6	0·81	0·01
1919	26	0·06	6	0·79	0·01
1920	56	0·12	29	2·58	0·06
1921	31	0·07	8	0·79	0·02
1922	35	0·07	14	1·51	0·03
1923	51	0·11	10	1·15	0·02
1924	53	0·11	9	1·05	0·02
1925	52	0·11	24	2·93	0·05
1926	46	0·10	14	1·74	0·03
1927	37	0·08	14	1·80	0·03
1928	47	0·10	14	1·83	0·03
1929	31	0·06	10	1·35	0·02
1930	51	0·11	10	1·32	0·02
1931	65	0·13	17	2·35	0·03
1932	28	0·06	8	1·14	0·02
1933	39	0·08	15	2·26	0·03
1934	53	0·11	15	2·09	0·03
1935	55	0·11	8	1·11	0·02

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—The figures for the year are given below, viz. :—

Disease.	Cases notified.		Case-rate per 1,000 population		Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000. population	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Puerperal Fever ..	53	55	0·11	0·11	15	8	0·03	0·02
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	139	76	0·29	0·16	..	..	..	..

Of the 55 cases of puerperal fever, 31 (56·4 per cent.) occurred in institutions, 15 (27·3 per cent.) in doctors' practices, and 9 (16·4 per cent.) in the practice of midwives. Thirteen (23·6 per cent.) were removed to Seacroft Hospital and 35 were treated in the Maternity Hospital.

The cases of puerperal pyrexia were distributed as follows :— 61 (80·3 per cent.) in institutions, 5 (6·6 per cent.) in doctors' practices, and 10 (13·2 per cent.) in midwives' practices.

This subject is further dealt with in the section on Maternity and Child Welfare on page 165.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Fifty-eight cases of this disease were reported during the year, an increase of four cases as compared with the previous year.

DAY OF ONSET FROM BIRTH.

1935.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	10th-15th	15th-20th	20th-25th
No. of Cases	–	1	1	1	3	–	9	10	6	6	14	4	3

The results of treatment were as follows :—

Recovery apparently perfect	54
Sight of both eyes affected	1
Still under treatment	—
Result not known	3

This subject is further dealt with in the section on Maternity and Child Welfare on page 165.

The Enteric Group.—During the year 5 cases of enteric fever were notified, of which 4 were due to B. Typhosus and one to B. Para-typhosus B. The ages of the patients ranged from 18 to 61 years, one being 61 and the remaining four below 50 years. This is a decrease of 3 cases as compared with the previous year. Four of the cases received hospital treatment. In only two of the five cases did careful detailed enquiry disclose a probable source of infection ; one, from attendance on a previous case, and the other from oysters partaken of at a banquet.

Enteric Fever Contacts.—Information was received during the year of 12 Leeds persons who had been in direct contact with enteric fever patients whilst on a pilgrimage to Lourdes. These contacts were kept under observation during the quarantine period but in no case did the disease develop.

Typhoid Carriers.—During the year two typhoid carriers have been kept under observation. One of these, a girl aged 20, is a faecal carrier and has been under supervision since 1931. Four examinations of her faeces were carried out, all of which proved positive for B. Typhosus.

The second case, a woman aged 50, is both a faecal and urine carrier. During 1935 examinations of her faeces and urine were carried out on five occasions, four of which were positive.

These persons are regularly warned of the danger of spreading infection and are seen from time to time by a medical member of the staff.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Year.	Cases notified.	Case-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate. LEEDS.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1925	9	0·02	3	0·01	0·01
1926	9	0·02	1	0·00	0·01
1927	14	0·03	2	0·00	0·01
1928	6	0·01	1	0·00	0·01
1929	14	0·03	3	0·01	0·01
1930	4	0·01	2	0·00	0·01
1931	10	0·02	2	0·00	0·01
1932	9	0·02	..	..	0·01
1933	10	0·02	1	0·00	0·01
1934	8	0·02	1	0·00	0·00
1935	5	0·01	..	..	0·00

Influenza.—An outbreak of influenza occurred during the second quarter of the year, when 66 deaths were recorded. The total deaths for the complete year was 102 and the death-rate 0·21. Most of the deaths (81·37 per cent.) occurred in the age groups 45+.

INFLUENZA.

Year.	Deaths.	Death-Rate. LEEDS.	Death-Rate England and Wales.
1925	159	0·34	0·33
1926	100	0·21	0·23
1927	173	0·36	0·57
1928	100	0·21	0·20
1929	568	1·19	0·74
1930	59	0·12	0·13
1931	125	0·26	0·36
1932	116	0·24	0·33
1933	258	0·53	0·57
1934	33	0·07	0·14
1935	102	0·21	0·18

AGES AT DEATH FROM INFLUENZA.

1935	0–1	1–2	2–5	5–15	15–25	25–45	45–65	65+	Total.
No. of Deaths	1	..	1	3	..	14	39	44	102

DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS UNDER TWO YEARS AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

1935.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Deaths	2	2	5	3	6	2	5	11	13	7	3	3	62
Barom. (inches)	30·10	29·50	30·09	29·63	30·09	29·72	30·07	29·85	29·70	29·63	29·55	29·55	29·81
Attached Ther.°F... ..	57·20	58·12	58·62	57·92	59·82	66·98	70·17	68·54	64·63	60·72	60·02	55·98	61·61
Dry Bulb	44·06	44·96	47·89	49·49	54·51	62·52	68·40	68·19	59·37	53·22	47·02	39·78	53·45
Wet Bulb	41·72	42·60	44·89	46·04	49·66	58·37	62·35	63·38	55·42	50·22	44·79	37·31	50·89
Humidity	82·19	82·40	79·37	77·18	71·18	76·83	69·40	75·08	77·08	80·62	82·69	79·02	77·61
Mn. of highest reading ..	47·86	49·11	52·68	55·82	61·60	69·54	76·11	74·50	65·64	[illegible]·63	51·04	44·00	58·95
,, lowest ,, ..	36·51	36·68	36·79	37·36	40·46	51·36	55·31	55·11	50·68	45·86	39·71	32·54	43·30
,, daily range ..	11·34	12·43	15·89	18·46	21·14	18·18	20·80	19·39	14·96	11·77	11·32	11·46	15·65
Total rainfall (inches) ..	1·35	2·88	0·70	2·33	0·79	3·28	0·57	1·36	5·23	5·91	4·86	2·44	31·70
Sunshine (hours)	39·25	45·92	80·92	117·08	241·42	148·92	233·75	214·42	132·42	64·67	26·00	23·92	1,368·67

The meteorological data are compiled from returns sent us by Mr. Ricketts, the Curator of the Museum. They are uncorrected readings, made at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS DEATHS UNDER TWO YEARS WITH RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	
		Leeds.	England and Wales.
1925	149	18·2	8·8
1926	147	18·2	9·2
1927	88	11·3	6·7
1928	105	13·7	7·2
1929	86	11·6	8·3
1930	34	4·5	6·2
1931	68	9·4	5·9
1932	106	15·1	6·6
1933	104	15·7	7·0
1934	76	10·6	5·4
1935	62	8·6	5·7

Epidemic (Summer) Diarrhœa and Enteritis.—It is gratifying to note that the deaths of children under two years of age from this disease is the lowest recorded since the year 1930. There were 62 deaths with a death-rate of 8·6 per 1,000 births as compared with 76 deaths during 1934 and a death-rate of 10·6.

Pneumonia.—During the year 771 notifications of pneumonia were received of which 672 were primary and 99 influenzal. The attack-rate for the two varieties of pneumonia based on the notifications received was 1·38 and 0·20 respectively, as compared with 1·39 and 0·13 for the previous year and an average of 1·54 and 0·24 for the previous five years.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

Year.	Deaths.	Death-Rate. LEEDS.	Death-Rate England and Wales.
1925	503	1·06	0·95
1926	484	1·02	0·83
1927	477	1·00	0·95
1928	485	1·02	0·79
1929	825	1·72	1·11
1930	413	0·86	0·70
1931	500	1·03	0.84
1932	497	1·02	0·74
1933	485	1·00	0·74
1934	378	0·78	0·71
1935	374	0·77	

AGES AT DEATH FROM PNEUMONIA.

1935	0–1	1–2	2–5	5–15	15–25	25–45	45–65	65+	Total.
No. of Deaths	51	35	15	9	5	56	101	102	374

The subjoined table gives the incidence of these two types of pneumonia in each quarter of the year.

PNEUMONIA CASES NOTIFIED.

1935.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	232	194	99	147	672
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	22	58	4	15	99

It will be seen that 33 per cent. of the cases occurred in the second quarter of the year when influenza was prevalent.

The number of deaths which occurred from all forms of pneumonia was 374. This represents a death-rate of 0·77 which is the lowest ever recorded in the city.

Bronchitis.—The number of deaths was 230 as compared with 224 last year, the respective death-rates being 0·47 and 0·46. As usual, more than half the deaths occurred in the age groups 65 and over. The close association between the number of deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis was maintained.

Cancer.—The total number of deaths from cancer during 1935 was 803 as compared with 801 for the previous year. In the males there was a decrease of 19 as compared with an increase of 21 in females. The fall of 33 in the number of mammary cases among females is discounted by the rise of 16 in the uterine and urogenital group. There was an increase of 45 deaths from cancer of the digestive system in women but 20 less from this type of the disease among men. In respiratory cancer there was a fall of 5 deaths in females and an increase of eight in the males.

Food Poisoning.—In the month of June, a medical practitioner notified the Department that four people in one household had been taken ill suffering from abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhœa, after eating potted meat and vanilla slices. Chemical and bacteriological examinations of the two suspected foods were made with negative results. Examinations of the faeces of the four persons affected gave similar results. All four patients recovered.

BRONCHITIS.

Year.	Deaths.	Death-Rate. LEEDS.	Death-Rate England and Wales.
1924	643	**1·36**	0·97
1925	513	**1·08**	0·91
1926	439	**0·93**	0·77
1927	351	**0·73**	0·84
1928	343	**0·72**	0·59
1929	559	**1·17**	0·84
1930	278	**0·58**	0·49
1931	355	**0·73**	0·63
1932	299	**0·62**	0·51
1933	342	**0·71**	0·52
1934	224	**0·46**	0·42
1935	230	**0·47**	

AGES AT DEATH FROM BRONCHITIS.

1935	*0–1*	*1–2*	*2–5*	*5–15*	*15–25*	*25–45*	*45–65*	*65+*	Total.
No. of Deaths	7	5	2	2	2	13	64	135	230

CANCER.

Year.	Deaths.	Death-Rate. LEEDS.	Death-Rate England and Wales.
1925	606	1·28	1·34
1926	657	1·39	1·36
1927	649	1·36	1·38
1928	698	1·47	1·43
1929	684	1·43	1·44
1930	728	1·52	1·45
1931	740	1·52	1·48
1932	760	1·57	1·51
1933	706	1·46	1·53
1934	801	1·65	1·56
1935	803	1·65	1·59

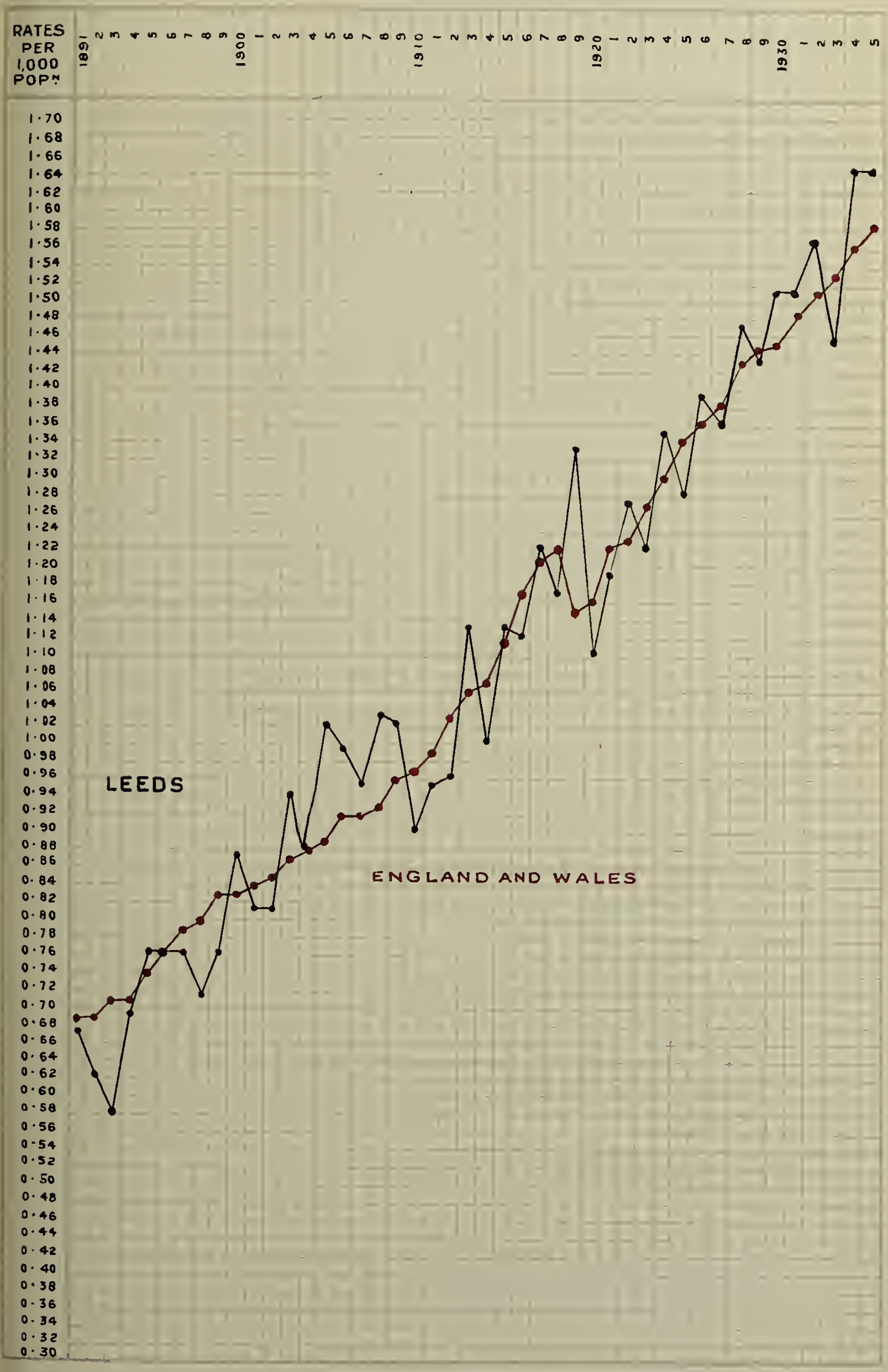
AGES AT DEATH FROM CANCER.

1935.	0–1	1–2	2–5	5–15	15–25	25–45	45–65	65+	Total.
Males	..	..	1	1	..	24	164	198	388
Females	..	..	..	..	1	42	191	181	415
Total	..	..	1	1	1	66	355	379	803

1935.—DEATHS FROM CANCER IN WARDS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ANATOMICAL SITE OF THE DISEASE.

Ward.	Buccal cavity and pharynx.		Digestive organs and peritoneum.		Respiratory organs.		Uterus.	Female genital organs.	Breast.		Male genito-urinary organs.	Skin.		Other or unspecified organs.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mill Hill and South.. ..	..	..	8	5	5	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	13	10
Westfield	1	..	6	3	5	1	7	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	14	15
Blenheim	4	..	15	13	2	..	2	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	2	25	25
Central	3	..	8	5	4	2	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	4	7	20	20
Woodhouse	2	..	7	15	1	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	11	24
North	..	1	6	3	4	1	3	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	3	12	17
Far Headingley	1	..	8	10	3	1	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	17	18
Hyde Park	1	..	6	6	3	1	2	1	..	3	2	..	1	..	1	12	15
Kirkstall	3	..	12	6	3	2	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	19	12
Burmantofts	3	..	9	8	3	1	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	16	19
Harehills	..	..	9	11	2	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	11	18
Potternewton	..	..	8	9	2	1	2	1	..	4	..	..	1	1	1	11	19
Roundhay	1	..	7	7	1	1	2	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	11	14
Cross Gates & Templenewsam	1	..	7	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	12	10
Richmond Hill	1	..	19	9	..	1	7	2	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	25	20
Osmondthorpe	2	..	7	10	4	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	15	16
East Hunslet	..	..	11	9	5	2	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	22	14
Hunslet Carr and Middleton	..	..	7	8	3	..	2	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	1	15	14
West Hunslet	1	..	8	8	5	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	15	14
Beeston	..	..	7	10	2	3	3	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	11	21
Holbeck (South)	..	..	5	6	..	1	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	6	14
Holbeck (North)	1	1	7	7	4	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	13
Armley and New Wortley ..	1	..	9	7	5	1	4	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	17	14
Upper Armley	3	..	9	4	2	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	18	12
Bramley	1	..	9	9	3	1	4	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	15	18
Farnley and Wortley ..	1	..	9	4	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	13	9
1935—City	31	2	223	200	72	22	69	23	..	61	36	1	5	25	33	388	415
1934—City	36	9	243	155	64	27	62	14	1	94	37	1	4	25	29	407	394

CANCER DEATH RATE.— 1891 -1935.



CANCER DEATH-RATES, ELEVEN LARGE TOWNS, ALSO ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Year 1924.	Year 1925.	Year 1926.	Year 1927.	Year 1928.	Year 1929.	Year 1930.	Year 1931.	Year 1932.	Year 1933.	Year 1934.
London ..	1·42	1·44	1·46	1·49	1·52	1·55	1·57	1·64	1·61	1·65	1·72
Birmingham ..	1·31	1·29	1·31	1·39	1·37	1·37	1·42	1·45	1·47	1·44	1·47
Liverpool ..	1·13	1·21	1·18	1·16	1·33	1·34	1·27	1·34	1·40	1·47	1·53
Manchester ..	1·40	1·40	1·49	1·45	1·49	1·56	1·52	1·63	1·69	1·57	1·69
Sheffield ..	1·26	1·33	1·19	1·39	1·37	1·42	1·45	1·44	1·33	1·51	1·53
Leeds ..	**1·37**	**1·28**	**1·41**	**1·37**	**1·46**	**1·44**	**1·52**	**1·53**	**1·58**	**1·48**	**1·64**
Bristol ..	1·28	1·32	1·26	1·43	1·45	1·39	1·50	1·49	1·54	1·45	1·58
Hull	1·29	1·20	1·46	1·45	1·47	1·40	1·36	1·28	1·45	1·33	1·50
Bradford ..	1·56	1·42	1·63	1·59	1·55	1·58	1·61	1·68	1·71	1·76	1·64
Newcastle ..	1·24	1·32	1·19	1·20	1·54	1·38	1·39	1·30	1·45	1·44	1·57
Nottingham ..	1·40	1·25	1·38	1·49	1·44	1·52	1·43	1·51	1·44	1·35	1·47
England and Wales ..	1·30	1·34	1·36	1·38	1·42	1·44	1·45	1·48	1·51	1·53	1·56

The rates are calculated from figures given in the Registrar General's Annual Reports.

Anthrax.—In October a case of anthrax of the skin was removed to Seacroft Hospital from a large general hospital in the city. The patient, a man aged 48, resided outside the city and was engaged in the woollen industry. Notification was immediately sent to the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Medical Officer of Health of the area concerned.

Psittacosis.—In August a communication was received from the Ministry of Health asking the Department to visit a specified aviary in the city from which a parrakeet had died from psittacosis. This aviary was kept under strict observation but no further illness occurred amongst the suspected birds. The disease did not manifest itself among the attendants.

Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice.—No case of this disease was reported during the year.

Handling of Food, etc. by Infected Persons.—It was not found necessary to exercise the powers conferred by Section 42 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1930, during the year under review.

AMBULANCE WORK AND DISINFECTION.

Ambulance Work.—During the year under review 5,240 cases were removed by the ambulances to Seacroft Hospital, Killingbeck Sanatorium and other hospitals or lying-in institutions. Over and above these, 377 other journeys were made for the transference of patients from one institution to another or for returning patients home on discharge from hospital.

The following are details of the cases removed to hospital by the ambulances, viz. :—

Smallpox	—
Scarlet Fever	1,920
Diphtheria	1,575
Typhoid	8
Measles	17
Tuberculosis	248
Other Diseases	243
Maternity	1,229
TOTAL	5,240

(As compared with 6,647 in 1934).

The total mileage run by the ambulances was 50,901, compared with 57,713 during 1934.

There are now four ambulances for infectious diseases, one for maternity cases and four bedding vans.

Disinfection.—The following work was done by the disinfecting staff, viz. :—

Houses disinfected	3,983
Rooms	7,546
Beds and Mattresses	4,896
Articles of bed linen	42,518
Articles of clothing	42,063
Other articles	6,055

Disinfectant baths were provided and disinfection of clothing carried out in respect of 511 infectious disease contacts.

The total mileage run by the disinfection and bedding vans was 23,941.

Verminous Persons.—The number of verminous persons dealt with at the cleansing station was 775, while 526 rooms, 58 houses, and 15,441 articles of clothing and bedding were disinfested.

Disinfestation.—The following table shows the work done during the year at the Disinfesting Station, Stanley Road.

HCN. FUMIGATION.

Number of articles fumigated	90,822
,, ,, ,, disinfected by steam ..	42,964
,, ,, houses dealt with	1,869
Number of personal disinfestations :—	
(*a*) Adults	..
(*b*) Children	..
Furniture supplied on loan :—	
(*a*) No. of articles	1,485
(*b*) No. of houses	506
Refusal to allow fumigation :—	
(*a*) Objection to fumigation	1
(*b*) Other reasons	..
Number of articles destroyed	374
Claims for damage or loss :—	
(*a*) Claims not accepted	32
(*b*) Claims accepted	41
(*c*) Cost	£22 15s. 4d.
Work in connection with house fumigation :—	
(*a*) No. of articles disinfected by steam..	6,629
(*b*) No. of houses	275
Work undertaken for other authorities :—	
(*a*) No. of articles fumigated	1,818
(*b*) No. of articles steam disinfected ..	853
(*c*) No. of houses	40

This subject is referred to in the section on Housing, see page 265.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

The following is a complete summary of the work done for the Health Department by the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Leeds University Medical School, under the supervision of Professor James W. McLeod, the City Bacteriologist.

General.

Nature of pathological or bacteriological investigation.	Number of specimens.
Diphtheria—	
Swabs for Kleb Loeffler bacillus	5,339
Virulence Tests	3
Scarlet—	
Swabs for haemolytic streptococci	64
Tuberculosis—	
Sputum for tubercle bacillus	1,707
Sputum for tubercle bacillus (concentration tests) ..	5
Typhoid—	
Faeces and urine for typhoid group of organisms ..	18
Agglutination (Widal) Test for typhoid group	21
Other—	
Sputum for organisms	3
Chest fluid for organisms	..
Pus for organisms	12
Urine for organisms, cells, and T.B.	17
Blood for organisms	4
Guinea Pig Inoculations—	
Pathological Fluids	4
Milk for guinea pig inoculation	245
Food Investigations—	
Milk for bacterial count	..
Foodstuffs for bacteriological examination	28
Water Investigations—	
Water bacteriological examinations	75
Miscellaneous Examinations—	
Throat swabs for organisms	19
Faeces for organisms	10
Cerebro-spinal fluid	7
Other examinations	6
Total	7,587

LEEDS CITY HOSPITAL
(Seacroft).

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1935

BY

E. C. BENN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Superintendent.

Admissions.—The number of patients admitted to Seacroft Hospital during the year was 3,795 as compared with 5,387 in 1934 and 3,372 in 1933. It will be seen that there was a fall of 1,592 in the number of admissions and this was due to a decline in the epidemic of diphtheria which had been present in Leeds since 1930. In the early part of the year there was considerable pressure on the accommodation of the Hospital on account of diphtheria and scarlet fever being epidemic simultaneously, and this was in part relieved by the admission of convalescent cases of scarlet fever to the unoccupied Smallpox Hospital.

The daily average number of patients in Seacroft Hospital during 1935 was 327·5 as compared with 439·5 in 1934, which was an exceptionally busy year, and 289·1 in 1933. The average number of days' stay in hospital in the 3,923 patients who completed treatment was 32·0, which is exactly the same figure as for the previous year, and the highest number of patients in hospital at any time during the year was 557. This figure was reached during January.

The mortality for all cases was 2·22 per cent., as compared with 3·9 per cent. in 1934 and 4·2 per cent. in 1933. The fall in case mortality was due in part to the fall in the incidence of diphtheria and in part to this disease having assumed a slightly milder form by comparison with recent years.

The number of direct admissions from outside the city boundaries was 11. Of these, 10 were cases of puerperal fever admitted from Castleford, Dewsbury, Morley and the West Riding County Council area, and one a case of scarlet fever from the West Riding County Council. The number of cases admitted from the Leeds General Infirmary during the year was 74, and 130 came from other institutions.

Smallpox Hospital.—No cases of smallpox were treated during the year but the hospital was opened for a short time for the admission of convalescent cases of scarlet fever.

Quarantine Cottages.—No patients were admitted during 1935.

Meteorological Records.—These continue to be kept at Seacroft Hospital.

Diphtheria.—The number of patients suffering from this disease admitted during the year was 1,309 as compared with 2,201 in 1934 and 1,042 in 1933. The number discharged on completion of treatment was 1,488, in respect of whom the average stay was 38·3 days.

Death-rate.—Deaths attributed in part or in whole to diphtheria numbered 57, and this gives a case mortality of 3·7 per cent., as compared with 7·4 per cent. in 1934 and 8·7 per cent. in 1933.

Type of the Disease.—The above figures agree with the clinical observation that the type of diphtheria in the city was somewhat less severe than it has been in the last five years. During the last half of the year the number of cases of diphtheria admitted to hospital showed a considerable reduction and, although the "gravis" type of organism still predominated, the severely toxic case was less in evidence than previously.

Forms of the Disease.—The patients who completed treatment were classified as follows :—

Form of Infection.	Number of Cases.	Percentage of Total Cases.	Deaths.
Faucial and naso-pharyngeal	1,384	89·6	42
Faucial and laryngeal ..	35	2·3	9
Laryngeal and tracheo-bronchial	9	0·6	2
Rhinitis	64	4·1	3
Other sites	3	0·2	1
Bacteriological	50	3·2	—
Total	1,545	100·0	57

The three deaths associated with diphtheritic rhinitis were actually due to causes other than diphtheria ; the infection of the nose was present as a concurrent infection and was not the primary cause of death.

Diphtheria Carriers.—Removal of tonsils and adenoids for relief of this condition was carried out in 34 cases and was successful in 33 cases. The average interval between operation and discharge in these cases was 23 days. The unsuccessful case was found to have a diphtheritic infection of the maxillary antrum and another patient with a similar infection was discovered during the period under review.

In both cases the antra were explored and irrigated but without causing the patient to become free from infection, and they were discharged in a carrier condition after 109 and 202 days in hospital respectively.

COMPLICATIONS.

	Number of patients.	Percentage of total patients.
All complications	198	12·8
Paralysis :		
All types	185	11·9
Eye	87	5·6
Palate	159	10·3
Pharynx	26	1·7
Other types	35	2·3

Laryngeal Diphtheria.—The incidence of laryngeal diphtheria continued to be low and, of the 1,545 cases of diphtheria under treatment during the year only 44 showed evidence of laryngeal involvement. Eleven required tracheotomy for relief of respiratory obstruction and of these 8 died. A large proportion of the cases of laryngeal diphtheria which ended fatally showed extension of pseudomembrane throughout the bronchial tree with wide-spread consolidation of the lungs. This condition does not appear to be limited to infection of the "gravis" type and diphtheria organisms of all types have been recovered from such cases on post-mortem examination

Type of Disease.	Number of patients.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Laryngeal	2	1	50·0
Faucial and laryngeal ..	9	7	77·8
All types	11	8	72·7

Cross Infection.—The number of diphtheria patients who developed a second infection while in hospital was 42, or 2·7 per cent. Of these 14 were incubating the disease on admission to hospital and if these are excluded the number is 28, or 1·8 per cent. The details are given in the following table—the figures in the second column indicate the number of patients who were incubating the disease on admission.

Disease.	Internal Incubation.	External Incubation.
Chickenpox	13	7
Scarlet fever	15	5
Whooping cough ..	—	2
	28 (1·8%)	14 (0·9%)

42 (2·7)%

Amended Diagnosis.—Revision of diagnosis was necessary in 270 cases. This is equivalent to 20·6 per cent. of all cases admitted to Hospital with a notified diagnosis of diphtheria. Details of the final diagnosis are as follows :—

Asthma	1
Bronchitis	2
Cerebro-spinal fever	2
Cervical adenitis	4
Coryza	1
Laryngitis	2
Measles	1
Mumps	3
Myeloid leukaemia	1
Observation cases	5
Pneumonia	6
Puerperal fever	1
Quinsy	3
Scarlet fever	10
Stomatitis	2
Sub-acute nephritis	1
Synovitis of knee	1
Tonsilitis	222
Vincent's angina	2
	270

Scarlet Fever.—The number of patients admitted during the year was 1,872 and the number discharged 1,863, as compared with 2,417 and 2,458 respectively in 1934. The average stay in hospital was 31·0 days which was almost the same as in the previous year, when it was 31·3 days.

The disease was epidemic during the early months of the year but the incidence fell in the summer only to rise again in the last two months of the year.

Return Cases.—The return case rate was the same as in the previous year, viz., 3·6 per cent. Of the 67 patients who were considered to have given rise to return cases, 57 showed no evidence of complications during the course of the disease and 10 had shown complications as follows :—rhinorrhœa 4, otitis media 2, adenitis 1, secondary tonsilitis 1, fissure of lip 1, and furuncle 1.

Case Mortality.—This was the lowest which has been recorded in the history of the hospital and emphasises the mild character of the present type of scarlet fever. It is not to be expected that the case mortality will continue at this exceptionally low figure.

Year.	Number of patients treated.	Deaths.	Case Mortality.
1932	920	9	0·97
1933	1,584	8	0·51
1934	2,458	16	0·65
1935	1,863	3	0·16

Three deaths occurred—one in a patient with congenital heart disease, another after an operation performed before admission to this hospital and the third, a man aged 56, who developed septic complications.

Type of the Disease.—Twelve cases, of which one died, were of the septic type, and one, which recovered was classified as toxic.

Complications.—The complication rates remained low and, with the exception of that for otorrhœa which shewed a fall of 3 per cent., were almost identical with those of the previous year. Antitoxin was restricted to the treatment of early acute cases and the number which received injections was 134. One patient, a case of toxic scarlet fever, received serum intravenously, and in every other instance it was injected intramuscularly. The following table shews the number and percentage incidence of complications in all cases and in those treated by the injection of antitoxin.

Complication.	All Cases.		Antitoxin treated cases.	
	Number.	Percentage incidence.	Number.	Percentage incidence.
Adenitis ..	131	7·0	6	4·5
Albuminuria ..	30	1·6	—	—
Nephritis ..	16	0·9	1	0·8
Otorrhœa ..	90	4·8	5	3·7
Rheumatism ..	28	1·5	2	1·5
Rhinitis.. ..	78	4·2	—	—
Total ..	373	20·0	14	10·5

Cross Infection.—The following table shows the number of patients who developed an additional infection in the scarlet fever wards of the hospital. The number cross infected was 45, which is 2·4 per cent. of all cases. Of these 18 were admitted to hospital incubating the second infection, and when these are excluded, the percentage is reduced to 1·4. In the table given below the figures in brackets indicate the number of patients who were incubating the disease on admission to hospital.

Whooping cough	13	(7)
Chickenpox	12	(4)
Rubella	7	(3)
Erysipelas	6	(3)
Diphtheria	6	
Mumps	1	(1)
	45	(18)

Double Infections.—A second infection was found to be present on admission in 15 cases. The concurrent diseases were chickenpox 9 cases, diphtheria 4 and whooping cough 2.

Relapse.—In the annual report for 1934 Dr. J. S. Anderson recorded the fall which had taken place in the relapse rate as a result of the administration of a series of increasing doses of scarlatinal toxin to patients suffering from scarlet fever. The series was commenced as soon as the acute stage of the disease was passed and was almost confined to patients under 5 years of age as it had been found that it was in this age group that relapse was most likely to occur.

This treatment was continued during the year under review and, as will be seen from the following table, the relapse rate was reduced to a very low figure.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
First week ..	..	1	1	2	1
Second week ..	12	7	4	7	5
Third week ..	12	12	14	10	5
Fourth week ..	11	10	25	17	4
Later	17	8	26	7	1
Total ..	52	38	70	43	16
Relapse rate ..	3·6	4·0	4·3	1·7	0·85

Amended Diagnosis.—It was found necessary to revise the notified diagnosis in 69 cases which is equivalent to 5·3 per cent. of all cases admitted to Hospital with a notified diagnosis of scarlet fever. Details of the final diagnosis were as follows :—

Erythema multiforme	2
Measles	4
Observation cases	23
Pemphigus	2
Pneumonia	5
Rubella	8
Simple erythema	5
Subacute appendicitis	2
Tonsilitis	10
Toxic erythema	3
Urticaria	5
Total	69

Treatment of Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions.—The services of Mr. Maxwell Munby, F.R.C.S., continued to be available. Mastoid antrotomy was performed on 14 patients suffering from scarlet fever ; 95 cases of scarlet fever were complicated by otorrhœa.

The operations performed for the clearance of diphtheria carriers have already been noted.

Measles.—The number of patients suffering from this disease was 15, and of these 4 were notified as suffering from scarlet fever and one from diphtheria. One patient who showed concurrent measles and whooping cough, died of broncho pneumonia.

Enteric Fever.—During the year 3 cases of enteric fever were treated with recovery without complications in each instance. Two were infected by B. paratyphosus B. and in the third case the patient left hospital before the infecting organism was identified.

Three cases admitted as enteric fever required revision of diagnosis, the actual conditions being lobar pneumonia, colitis and acute enteritis.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—Six patients, 2 admitted as diphtheria, were treated during the year. All recovered and the average stay in Hospital was 53 days. In 8 other cases the diagnosis was amended as follows :—

Apical pneumonia	1
Concussion	1
Encephalitis lethargica	1
Meningism	3
Pneumococcal meningitis (died)	1
Tubercular meningitis (died)	1
Total	8

Puerperal Fever.—During the year 25 cases were admitted as compared with 31 in 1934 and 28 in 1933. Two died, one of pelvic cellulitis and the other of general peritonitis, and the cause of death in both cases was confirmed by post mortem examination.

The services of Mr. Carlton Oldfield continued to be available.

Erysipelas.—The number of notified cases admitted to the wards was 133 and the diagnosis was confirmed in 122, of which 12 ended fatally. Nine cases were complicated by relapse and 13 by abscesses. One patient developed otitis media.

Situation	Total Number	Deaths
Face	115	11
Limbs	6	—
Generalised	1	1
	122	12 (9·8%)

Eleven patients admitted with a notified diagnosis of erysipelas required revision of diagnosis as follows :—Eczema 3, dermatitis 2, cellulitis 2, and furuncle of ear, prepatella bursitis, alveolar abscess, simple erythema each one.

Miscellaneous Cases.

Disease.	Total number of cases.	Deaths.
Infectious Diseases :—		
Cerebro-spinal fever	6	..
Chickenpox	24	..
Dysentery	1	..
Erysipelas	122	12
Mumps	16	..
Puerperal fever	25	2
Rubella	11	..
Whooping cough	20	2
Diseases of Nose and Throat :—		
Acute coryza	1	..
Laryngitis	2	..
Mastoid abscess	2	..
Otorrhœa	1	..
Quinsy	3	..
Stomatitis	2	..
Tonsilitis	239	1
Vincent's angina	2	1
Diseases of the Skin :—		
Dermatitis	2	..
Eczema	3	..
Erythema multiforme	2	..
Pemphigus	2	1
Simple erythema	6	..
Toxic erythema	3	..
Urticaria	5	..
Other Diseases :—		
Acute cholecystitis	1	..
Alveolar abscess	1	..
Anthrax	1	..
Asthma	1	..
Bronchitis	2	..
Catarrhal jaundice	1	..
Cellulitis	2	..
Cervical adenitis	4	..
Colitis	1	..
Concussion	1	..
Encephalitis lethargica	1	..
Enteritis	1	..
Furunculosis	1	..
Ischio-rectal abscess	1	..
Lipoid tumour	1	..
Meningism	3	..
Myeloid leukæmia	1	1
Nephritis	1	..
Carried forward	525	20

MISCELLANEOUS CASES (continued.).

Disease.	Total number of cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward . .	525	20
Observation for chickenpox	1	. .
Observation for diphtheria	5	. .
Observation for scarlet fever	23	. .
Pneumococcal meningitis	1	1
Post-operative debility	1	. .
Prepatella bursitis	1	. .
Rheumatism	2	. .
Septic finger	1	. .
Subacute appendicitis	2	. .
Synovitis of knee	1	. .
Tetanus	1	. .
Tuberculous meningitis	1	1
Healthy baby admitted with mother	1	. .
TOTAL	566	22

Immunisation of Nursing Staff.—As in previous years all new recruits to the nursing staff were Schick and Dick tested and those showing susceptibility to diphtheria or scarlet fever were immunised against these diseases.

Diphtheria.—It was found that 28, or 47·4 per cent., of 59 new members of the staff were Schick positive and 27 of these were immunised by the injection of A.P.T., either by the " one shot " method or by two small doses. The remaining one was given a course of injections of T.A.F. as she was known to be protein sensitive.

Four members of the staff, all nurses, developed diphtheria. In two instances the attacks were mild and in two moderate, and in each case recovery was rapid and free from complications. The details were as follows :—

T.A.B.—Schick positive 1/9/34. 0·5 c.c. A.P.T. 26/9/34, Schick negative 24/10/34, slight faucial diphtheria 13/2/35. No serum.

M.E.S.—Schick positive 1/9/34. 0·5 c.c. A.P.T. 26/9/34, Schick positive 24/10/34 and 28/11/34. Slight faucial diphtheria 22/12/34. No serum.

M.L.—Schick positive 1/11/34. 0·5 c.c. A.P.T. 10/11/34. Schick negative 23/1/35, on which date her blood was found to contain 1/100 antitoxin unit per c.c. Moderate faucial diphtheria and Schick negative 21/4/35. No serum.

E.B.W.—Schick positive 3/12/34. 0·5 c.c. A.P.T. 11/12/34. Moderate faucial diphtheria 16/12/34. Diphtheria antitoxin 48,000 units. Schick (performed one hour before antitoxin) positive.

Two of the aforesaid nurses were known Schick positive reactors and a third, although Schick negative, was known to have only 1/100 antitoxic unit per c.c. of blood three months before attack.

Scarlet Fever.—Thirteen, or 22·0 per cent. of the 59 new entrants were Dick positive and they were all given immunising injections of scarlet fever prophylactic.

Five nurses contracted scarlet fever in the course of the year.

Sickness of Staff.—The health of the staff remained good throughout the year, the number requiring admission to the wards being 24.

The details of staff illnesses are as follows :—

Nature of Illness.	Staff.			Days in Hospital.		
	Nursing.	Do-mestic.	Male.	Nursing.	Do-mestic.	Male.
Diphtheria	4	..	..	106	..	..
Scarlet fever	5	..	..	123	..	..
Acute cholecystitis	1	..	..	37	..	..
Acute mastoiditis	..	1	..	..	23	..
Catarrhal jaundice	1	..	..	27	..	..
Chickenpox	1	..	1	16	..	12
Lipoid tumour	..	1	..	..	15	..
Mumps	1	1	..	9	10	..
Otitis media	1	..	..	22	..	..
Post-operative debility ..	1	..	..	23	..	..
Rheumatism	1	1	..	37	19	..
Septic finger	..	..	1	..	..	3
Rubella	1	..	..	6	..	..
Tonsilitis	1	..	..	7	..	..
TOTAL ..	18	4	2	413	67	15

Laboratory.—The number of throat, nose and ear cultures examined for diphtheria organisms was 11,407.

The following additional examinations were made :—

Cerebro-spinal fluid	20
Faeces (for enterica organisms)	15
Urine (for enterica organisms)	10
Urine (chemical and bacteriological examinations)	21
Sputum	8
Other pathological discharges	2

The greater part of the material upon which this report is based was the work of my predecessor, Dr. J. S. Anderson, who resigned in September, 1935, on his appointment as Medical Superintendent of the Grove Hospital, London.

I wish to place on record my thanks to my colleagues both within and without the Hospital for their valuable support and co-operation during the transitional period.

LEEDS CITY HOSPITALS, SEACROFT, LEEDS.

YEAR 1935.

ABSTRACT FROM REGISTERS.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Infantile Diarrhœa.	Other Diseases.	For Quarantine Cottages.	TOTAL,
Patients remaining in Hospitals and Isolation Cottages, on Monday, December 31st, 1934 ..	..	..	200	330	..	..	..	26	..	556
Admitted from January 1st, 1935 to December 31st, 1935	..	21	1,872	1,309	4	18	..	571	..	3,795
Total treated	..	21	2,072	1,639	4	18	..	597	..	4,351
Discharged	..	14	1,863	1,488	3	11	..	544	..	3,923
Died	..	1	3	57	..	6	..	22	..	89
Mortality per cent. ..	..	6·7	0·2	3·7	..	35·3	..	3·9	..	2·2
Patients remaining in Hospitals and Isolation Cottages, on Tuesday, December 31st, 1935 ..	..	6	206	94	1	1	..	31	..	339
Average days in Hospital for recovered patients ..	..	20·4	31·0	38·3	19·7	23·6	..	18·8	..	32·0

Number of ADMISSIONS during each of the Last Twenty Years.

Year.	Seacroft Hospital.		Small Pox Hospital.	Admitted to all Hospitals.	Cottages for Contacts.	Total No. Admissions.
	Infectious Diseases.	Tuberculosis.				
1916–17	1,440	*482	. .	1,922	11	1,933
1917–18	1,366	*545	. .	1,911	6	1,917
1918–19	1,349	*421	. .	1,770	8	1,778
1919–20	2,668	*378	. .	3,046	33	3,079
1920–21	2,148	. .	. .	2,148	4	2,152
1921–22	2,430	. .	. .	2,430	6	2,436
1922–23	3,265	. .	1	3,266	18	3,284
1923–24	2,185	. .	. .	2,185	16	2,201
1924–25	2,033	. .	8	2,041	73	2,327
1925–26	1,944	. .	4	1,948	8	1,956
1926–27	1,632	. .	3	1,635	9	1,644
1927–28	1,793	. .	81	1,874	186	2,060
**1928–29	4,059	*51	46	4,156	39	4,195
†1929	4,171	. .	24	4,195	9	4,204
1930	3,554	. .	42	3,596	29	3,625
1931	2,874	. .	5	2,879	4	2,883
1932	2,347	. .	. .	2,347	. .	2,347
1933	3,372	. .	. .	3,372	. .	3,372
1934	5,387	. .	. .	5,387	. .	5,387
1935	3,795	. .	. .	3,795	. .	3,795

*Beds set apart for cases of tuberculosis in Seacroft hospital.

**Ward taken over at Holbeck Infirmary for scarlet fever patients for three months.

†Year ending December 31st instead of March 31st.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

1935.	SUN-SHINE.	SUNSHINE.			EARTH TEMPERATURE. (4′ 0″ below surface).			
	Total, hr. min.	Max. in 24 hrs. hr. min.	Date.	No. of days no Sunshine.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.
January ..	54·00	6·10	12	11	45·0	4–6	41·0	28–31
February ..	52·00	6·50	2	8	42·5	23–24	40·5	1–13
March	120·00	10·30	26	4	43·0	29–31	40·0	7–17
April	174·40	10·50	10	1	45·0	26–30	42·5	9–10
May	273·50	13·50	24	1	48·0	15–31	45·5	1–3
June	195·30	14·40	23	..	54·5	30	48·5	1–3
July	273·00	14·10	8	..	57·5	17–31	54·5	1–3
August ..	225·00	12·50	4	1	59·0	23–31	57·5	1–5
September ..	165·30	10·20	6–19	..	58·5	1–3	54·5	30
October ..	95·40	10·40	6	6	54·5	1–3	49·5	29–30
November ..	26·00	4·50	16	16	50·0	1	45·5	28–30
December ..	35·40	5·20	16	15	45·5	1	39·0	28–31
Year ..	1,690·50	14·40	June 23	63	59·0	Aug. 23–31	39·0	Dec. 28–31

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

(Observations made at 9.30 a.m.).

HEIGHT FROM GROUND:—Barometer, 2 ft.; Thermometers, 4 ft.; Rain Gauge, 1 ft. (235 ft. above sea-level).

1935.	*BARO-METER, 9·30 a.m.	TEMPERATURE.					RAINFALL.				WIND—No. of Observations.															
		Mean.	Shade—Minimum and Maximum.																							
			Min.	Date.	Max.	Date.	Total Inches.	Max. in 24 hrs.	Date.	No. of days on which ·01" or more fell	N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	E.N.E.	E.	E.S.E.	S.E.	S.S.E.	S.	S.S.W.	S.W.	W.S.W.	W.	W.N.W.	N.W.	N.N.W.
January	30·237	39·5	26	8	54	2	1·10	0·31	1–11	11	—	7	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	2	8	1	2
February	29·633	41·6	26	25	55	15	2·63	0·63	24	13	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	8	4	5	1	—
March ..	30·210	43·6	29	1	59	19	1·00	0·20	23	8	—	1	6	5	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	7	2	3	2	—
April ..	29·755	45·7	30	12	62	29	2·38	0·67	23	17	—	7	7	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	5	—	3	1	1
May ..	30·161	48·9	31	28	72	5–6	0·77	0·37	17	5	—	5	15	5	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
June ..	29·846	59·2	42	1–5	83	22–24	2·49	0·34	17	17	—	—	2	4	—	4	3	2	—	—	12	2	—	1	—	—
July ..	30·090	62·9	43	30	87	13	0·43	0·16	19	5	—	2	4	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	10	1	5	4	—
August ..	29·972	62·6	40	27	85	8–22	1·85	0·61	26	9	—	1	6	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	7	—	3	5	1
September	29·770	55·9	36	25	74	6	5·60	1·71	24	16	—	—	3	1	—	1	2	2	—	2	2	13	—	2	1	1
October	29·734	48·0	28	20	64	4	4·93	1·34	9	19	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	2	—	1	1	14	2	1	2	1
November	29·620	42·7	29	6	61	3	5·32	1·02	17	21	—	1	3	1	—	2	5	4	—	—	4	6	2	1	1	—
December	29·599	36·1	19	23	47	30–31	2·92	0·62	27	14	—	1	5	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	7	3	3	5	—
Year ..	29·885	43·8	19	Dec. 23	87	July 13	31·42	1·71	Sept. 24	155	—	30	57	22	1	8	27	19	—	5	28	87	15	35	23	7

E = 45·0%.

W = 55·0%.

* Corrected to temperature and mean sea level at Liverpool.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of deaths certified as due to syphilis during the year was 13, which is equal to a death-rate of 0·03 per thousand of the population. Of these 4 were children under one year of age three males and one female ; one male between 5 and 15 ; one male between 15 and 25 ; two females between 25 and 45 ; three males and one female between 45 and 65 ; and one male over 65 years. The number of deaths in 1935 shows an increase of one as compared with the previous year.

Work of the Treatment Centre.—The total number of new cases registered at the Centre at the Leeds General Infirmary from Leeds and the other contributory areas was 2,284. Increases were recorded in syphilis (male 46), gonorrhoea (female 10), other diseases not venereal (male 28) ; and decreases in syphilis (female 32), gonorrhoea (male 124), other diseases not venereal (female 16). There was, therefore, a nett total decrease of all types of 88 as compared with the figure for the previous year. (Vide table on page 86).

The number of cases ceasing to attend before completion of treatment or final tests of cure was 533 or 11·1 per cent. of the total attending the centre as compared with 508 or 10·5 per cent. for the previous year. That so many default before treatment is complete is to be deplored as it means not only a waste of the time and skill of the staff at the centre which is money, but also that, in a considerable proportion at least, the infection still remains.

The number of in-patients treated at the Leeds General Infirmary was 9 as compared with 11 for the previous year and the corresponding number of in-patient days 86 and 141 respectively.

Turning to Leeds cases the total number of new cases registered was 1,770, comprising 246 males and 122 females suffering from syphilis ; 607 males and 147 females suffering from gonorrhoea ; and 515 males and 133 females suffering from other diseases not venereal. As compared with the previous year these figures represent in the case of syphilis an increase of 17 males and a decrease of

12 females, in gonorrhoea a decrease of 114 males and an increase of 3 females, and in other diseases not venereal an increase of 32 males and a decrease of 2 females. Taking the cases of all types there was a decrease of 76 as compared with the figure for the previous year. (Vide table on page 86).

The total attendances of all Leeds cases was 67,866, a decrease of 10,199 on the figure for the previous year.

Institutions :—*Maternity Hospital.*—The number of new cases admitted as in-patients to the Leeds Maternity Hospital increased from 12 in 1934 to 14 in 1935, namely, 9 syphilis and 5 gonorrhoea. The corresponding number of in-patient days increased from 137 to 163.

Hope Hospital.—The number of cases treated was 40 as against 45 for the previous year, whilst the number of new admissions was 28 as compared with 29 for 1934. The number of in-patient days was 4,961 as against 4,559 for the previous year. It should be pointed out, however, that these figures do not include babies admitted with their mothers or born whilst their mothers were in residence.

On behalf of the Health Committee I should like once again to place on record our indebtedness to the Hospital Committee, which is purely voluntary, for the good services rendered during the year.

Further particulars of the cases admitted to and treated in the Maternity and Hope Hospitals are given in the table on page 87.

For particulars of the work of the special clinic for mothers and babies suffering from venereal diseases held in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare see page 193.

Supply of Salvarsan Substitutes.—The number of medical practitioners in the area qualified to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes up to the end of the year was 50. The amount of salvarsan substitutes distributed to practitioners was 1,327 doses as compared with 1,185 in 1934.

LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY (LOCAL TREATMENT CENTRE).

Cases on the register on January 1st, 1935 ..	2,487
Old cases re-admitted	28
New cases admitted (including 90 known to have received treatment at other centres)	2,284
Cases ceased to attend	533
Transferred to other centres, etc.	193
Discharged on completion of treatment	1,666
Cases on the register on January 1st, 1936 ..	2,407

WORK DONE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE V.D. REGULATIONS.

NATURE OF TEST.	NUMBER OF TESTS.
For detection of spirochetes—	
for treatment centre	77
for practitioners	1
for institutions..	..
For detection of gonococci—	
for treatment centre	2,473
for practitioners	281
for institutions	168
For Wassermann reaction—	
for treatment centre	3,454
for practitioners	372
for institutions	3,060
Other examinations—	
for treatment centre	2,151
for practitioners	52
for institutions	172
TOTAL	12,261

Persons Treated at the General Infirmary, Leeds.
(local treatment centre).

	Year 1934.		Year 1935.		Increase or decrease.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis .. first cases ..	302	204	348	172	+ 46	− 32
Soft chancre ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa ,, ..	899	187	775	197	− 124	+ 10
Other diseases not Venereal ,, ..	601	179	629	163	+ 28	− 16
Total	1,802	570	1,752	532	− 50	− 38
Total attendances of all cases	92,474		82,212		− 10,262	
Aggregate No. of In-patient days	141		86		− 55	
No. of doses of Salvarsan substitutes	16,899		16,542		− 357	
Pathological specimens examined :—						
Spirochetes	69		77		+ 8	
Gonococci	4,911		4,624		− 287	
Other organisms	..		..		..	
Blood—Wassermann reaction	3,745		3,454		− 291	

Leeds Patients.

	Year 1934.		Year 1935.		Increase or decrease.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis .. .. first cases	229	134	246	122	+ 17	− 12
Soft chancre .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa .. ,,	721	144	607	147	−114	+ 3
Other diseases, not Venereal .. ,,	483	135	515	133	+ 32	− 2
Total	1,433	413	1,368	402	− 65	− 11
Total attendances of all cases	78,065		67,866		− 10,199	
Aggregate No. of In-patient days	78		86		+ 8	
No. of doses of Salvarsan substitutes	12,779		12,481		− 298	
Pathological specimens examined :—						
Spirochetes	56		65		+ 9	
Gonococci	4,114		3,773		− 341	
Other organisms	..		..		..	
Blood—Wassermann reaction	3,001		2,745		− 256	

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 42, HYDE TERRACE.

	Cases in residence on Jan. 1st, 1935.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Dec. 31st, 1935.
Syphilis	..	9	9	..
Gonorrhœa ..	..	5	5	..
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa ..	..	..	..	..
Other disease ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	14	14	..

Total days in residence	163
No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute ..	15

Pathological specimens examined :—

Spirochetes	120
Gonococci	28
Other organisms	96
Blood—Wassermann reaction.. ..	108

HOPE HOSPITAL, 126, CHAPELTOWN ROAD.

	Cases in residence on Dec. 31st, 1934.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Dec. 28th, 1935.
Syphilis	3(+3)	10(+6)	10(+8)	3(+1)
Gonorrhœa ..	6(+..)	14(+8)	13(+5)	7(+3)
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa ..	3	4	5	2
Other disease ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12(+3)	28(+14)	(28 + 13)	12(+4)

Total days in residence	4,961(+1,799)
No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute ..	116(+8)

Pathological specimens examined :—

Spirochetes	..
Gonococci..	157
Other organisms	..
Blood—Wassermann reaction.. ..	37(+9)

Of the 28 women admitted, 14 had babies, shown in the above table in brackets.

Municipal Hospitals.

LEEDS CITY GENERAL HOSPITALS.

BY

J. DICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Superintendent.

ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

The number of patients admitted to hospital and the total treated are shown in the following table, together with the number of discharges and deaths and the number of patients remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1934	364	533	213	1,110
Admitted during 1935	3,180	4,277	1,763	9,220
Children born during 1935 . .	. .	. .	935	935
Total admissions and births . .	3,180	4,277	2,698	10,155
Total number treated during 1935	3,544	4,810	2,911	11,265
Discharges during 1935 . .	2,552	3,752	2,403	8,707
Deaths	657	534	282	1,473
Total discharges and deaths . .	3,209	4,286	2,685	10,180
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1935	335	524	226	1,085

The admissions show an increase over 1934 of 651, and over the year 1930 of 3,632. The average daily number under treatment was 1,101, the highest in any one day having been 1,190 on 1st March, and the lowest 991 on 7th September.

The accommodation was temporarily reduced by approximately 50 beds during the latter months of the year owing to the closing of certain wards for alterations.

The average stay for all cases was 42·2 days, which is 0·4 days less than the previous year. If the mental detention cases and cases that were in hospital throughout the year are deducted the average stay was roughly 30 days.

DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS SUFFERED.

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—				
Cerebro-spinal Fever	8	5	17	30
Chickenpox	..	..	4	4
,, Contacts	..	..	5	5
Diphtheria	..	1	25	26
Dysentery	..	..	3	3
Erysipelas	30	10	10	50
Leprosy	1	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	1	1
Mumps	..	..	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	5	5
Poliomyelitis	1	..	4	5
Scarlet Fever	..	1	4	5
Typhoid Fever	..	..	1	1
Para-typhoid (B.) Fever	1	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	57	57
	41	17	138	196
INFLUENZA	25	19	9	53
TUBERCULOSIS :—				
Pulmonary	87	40	8	135
Non-pulmonary :—				
Bones and Joints	16	14	6	36
Lymphatic Glands	4	6	4	14
Meninges	3	1	13	17
Genito-Urinary	3	1	1	5
Testis	4	..	..	4
Epididymis	2	..	..	2
Ileo-Caecal	1	..	..	1
Peritoneum	5	3	4	12
Skin	2	1	..	3
Ulcer	..	..	1	1
	40	26	29	95
MALIGNANT DISEASE :—				
Cancer of Larynx	4	..	..	4
,, ,, Bronchus	26	4	..	30
,, ,, Lung	14	2	..	16
,, ,, Lip	5	..	..	5
,, ,, Tongue	4	1	..	5
,, ,, Floor of Mouth	3	..	..	3
,, ,, Palate	2	..	..	2
,, ,, Jaw	1	..	..	1
,, ,, Antrum of Highmore	2	..	..	2
,, ,, Pharynx	3	..	..	3
,, ,, Parotid	1	..	..	1
,, ,, Glands of Neck	2	1	..	3
,, ,, Oesophagus	4	..	..	4
,, ,, Stomach	38	26	..	64
,, ,, Duodenum	..	1	..	1
,, ,, Cæcum	2	3	..	5
,, ,, Colon	20	25	..	45
,, ,, Rectum	24	9	..	33
,, ,, Anus	1	..	..	1
,, ,, Liver (Cholangioma)	1	..	..	1
,, ,, Gall Bladder	..	1	..	1
,, ,, Bile Ducts	2	1	..	3
,, ,, Pancreas	5	2	..	7
Abdominal Carcinomatosis	1	10	..	11
Cancer of Bladder	10	3	..	13
,, ,, Prostate	5	..	..	5
,, ,, Urethra	..	1	..	1
,, ,, Breast	..	36	..	36
,, ,, Ovary	..	11	..	11
,, ,, Uterus	..	36	..	36
,, ,, Vulva	..	2	..	2
,, ,, Thyroid	..	1	..	1
,, ,, Suprarenal	..	1	..	1
MALIGNANT DISEASE—*Continued.*				
Hypernephroma	2	2	..	4
Rodent Ulcer	2	1	..	3
Cancer of Skin	1	1	..	2
,, ,, Scrotum	2	..	..	2
Sarcoma of Uterus	..	1	..	1
,, ,, Bone	5	1	..	6
,, ,, Mediastinum	2	1	..	3
Melanotic Sarcoma	1	..	..	1
Endothelioma of Peritonium	..	..	1	1
Retroperitoneal Sarcoma	2	2	..	4
Cerebral Tumour	..	5	..	5
Cerebellar Tumour	1	1	1	3
Tumour of Acoustic Nerve	..	2	..	2
Spinal Tumour	..	1	..	1
	198	195	2	395
RHEUMATISM :—				
1. Acute Rheumatism	12	6	33	51
,, ,, with Valvular Heart Disease	1	3	8	12
Chorea	1	5	44	50
,, with Valvular Heart Disease	..	..	16	16
Rheumatic Carditis	1	..	3	4
,, Pericarditis	..	..	8	8
	15	14	112	141
2. Fibrositis	23	40	..	63
Myalgia	7	11	..	18
Sciatica	12	5	..	17
Arthralgia	..	1	..	1
Chronic Rheumatism	2	2	..	4
	44	59	..	103
3. Osteo-arthritis	15	12	..	27
Rheumatoid Arthritis	7	20	..	27
	22	32	..	54
VENEREAL DISEASES :—				
Syphilis	13	7	..	20
Gumma	2	3	..	5
Congenital Syphilis	..	..	5	5
Gonorrhœa	24	7	..	31
Gonococcal Arthritis	6	1	..	7
	45	18	5	68
PUERPERAL PYREXIA :—				
Delivered in hospital	..	18	..	18
Cases delivered before admission	..	2	..	2
	..	20	..	20
PUERPERAL FEVER :—				
Delivered before admission	..	1	..	1
OTHER DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH :—				
Abortion	..	254	..	254
Threatened abortion	..	22	..	22
Hydatidiform Mole	..	1	..	1
Ectopic Gestation	..	9	..	9

DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS SUFFERED.—(*Continued*).

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
OTHER DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH—*Continued.*				
Ante-natal cases :—				
Albuminuria..	..	10	..	10
Renal inefficiency	..	1	..	1
Hyperpiesia	..	1	..	1
Pyelitis	..	11	..	11
Vomiting	..	11	..	11
Chorea	..	1	..	1
Retroverted Gravid Uterus	..	2	..	2
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	..	1	..	1
Placenta Prævia	..	2	..	2
Oedema of feet	..	1	..	1
Oedema of vulva	..	1	..	1
Varicose Veins	..	2	..	2
Prolapsed Hæmorrhoids ..	..	1	..	1
Vaginal discharge	..	10	..	10
Valvular Heart Disease ..	..	2	..	2
Bronchitis	..	1	..	1
Debility	..	1	..	1
Correction of presentation	..	1	..	1
Puerperal conditions :—				
Shock	..	2	..	2
Retained placenta	..	2	..	2
Paralytic Ileus	..	1	..	1
Perineal Tear	..	2	..	2
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens ..	..	1	..	1
Pelvic Cellulitis	..	2	..	2
„ Abscess	..	5	..	5
„ Peritonitis	..	1	..	1
Anæmia	..	1	..	1
Debility	..	3	..	3
Subinvolution	..	2	..	2
Prolapse :—				
Cystocele, &c.	..	7	..	7
Vesico-Vaginal Fistula ..	..	2	..	2
Mental states :—				
Melancholia	..	1	..	1
Confusional states	..	11	..	11
Breast Abscess and Mastitis	..	26	..	26
	..	415	..	415
MENTAL DISEASES :—				
Neurosis	14	8	1	23
Psychosis	8	10	1	19
Confusional states	17	24	..	41
Delusional states	35	45	..	80
Mania	23	16	..	39
Melancholia	32	34	1	67
Dementia Præcox	12	7	..	19
Dementia	6	13	..	19
Senile Dementia	8	7	..	15
Dementia Paralytica ..	12	5	..	17
Tabo-paresis	2	..	..	2
Mental Instability	10	13	..	23
Loss of memory	1	2	..	3
Mental observation	24	17	7	48
Mental deficiency	10	4	17	31
	214	205	27	446
INJURIES AND OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE :—				
Fractures :—				
Clavicle	2	1	..	3
Scapula	1	..	..	1
Humerus	7	11	1	19
Ulna	1	..	1	2
Radius and Ulna	1	..	..	1
Colles'	4	5	..	9
INJURIES—*Continued.*				
Fractures :—				
Femur	7	31	4	42
Patella	1	2	..	3
Fibula	5	2	..	7
Tibia	2	5	1	8
Tibia and Fibula	9	18	..	27
Pott's	7	13	..	20
Os Calcis	..	1	..	1
Metatarsals	2	1	..	3
Skull	14	2	5	21
Sternum	1	..	..	1
Spine	1	4	..	5
Pelvis	5	2	..	7
Ribs	13	16	..	29
Multiple	1	..	..	1
Dislocations :—				
Shoulder	..	2	..	2
Hip	1	..	..	1
Traumatic Cerebral Lesions	1	..	..	1
Concussion	39	16	9	64
Spinal Concussion	1	..	..	1
Wounds	23	6	15	44
Abrasions	3	3	2	8
Contusions	18	16	8	42
Sprains	4	5	..	9
Ruptured Muscle	1	..	..	1
Perforation of Rectum ..	1	..	..	1
Perforating wound of Eye ..	..	1	..	1
Burns	5	4	4	13
Scalds	..	5	14	19
Foreign body in tissues ..	..	1	..	1
Attempted suicide :—				
Cut-throat	5	3	..	8
Drowning	1	..	..	1
Poisoning—Suicidal :—				
Coal-gas	4	..	..	4
Corrosive Poison	1	..	..	1
Iodine	1	..	..	1
Luminal	..	1	..	1
Lysol	2	..	..	2
Accidental poisoning :—				
Belladonna	1	..	..	1
Caustic	..	..	1	1
Coal-gas	..	1	..	1
Lead	1	..	..	1
Alcoholism	15	7	..	22
	212	185	65	462
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM :—				
Cerebral Aneurysm	2	3	..	5
„ Hæmorrhage ..	23	10	2	35
„ Thrombosis ..	94	60	..	154
„ Cortical Atrophy ..	4	1	..	5
„ Diplegia	1	..	5	6
„ Syphilis	4	1	..	5
„ Abscess	..	..	2	2
Cerebellar Abscess	1	1	1	3
Hydrocephalus, Congenital	..	..	1	1
Acromegaly	1	..	..	1
Cystic Disease of Pituitary ..	..	1	..	1
Polio-encephalitis	..	..	1	1
Paralysis Agitans	4	1	..	5
Post-encephalitic Parkinsonism	11	6	..	17
Epilepsy	34	36	12	82
Convulsions	..	..	16	16
Arachnoiditis	..	1	..	1
Meningitis, pneumococcal ..	2	..	5	7
„ streptococcal ..	..	1	..	1
Congenital Ataxia	..	..	2	2

Diseases from which Patients Suffered.—(*Continued*).

Disease.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Diseases of Nervous System—*continued.*				
Locomotor Ataxia	9	1	..	10
Postero-lateral Sclerosis	1	1	..	2
Transverse Myelitis	4	..	..	4
Meningo-myelitis	1	..	..	1
Disseminated Sclerosis	8	6	..	14
Syringomyelia	1	1	..	2
Spastic Paraplegia	1	..	..	1
Cerebro-spinal Syphilis	3	3	..	6
Spina Bifida	..	..	7	7
Papilloedema	..	1	..	1
Peripheral Neuritis	3	1	..	4
Neurofibromatosis	1	..	..	1
Neuralgia	4	5	..	9
Progressive Muscular Dystrophy	2	..	1	3
Pseudohypertrophic Muscular Paralysis	..	..	1	1
Headache	4	6	..	10
Migraine	2	1	1	4
Neurasthenia	14	21	..	35
Hysteria	..	11	1	12
Functional Dyspnœa	1	..	..	1
„ Tremor	..	1	..	1
Habit Spasm	..	..	1	1
Hiccup	1	..	..	1
Insomnia	1	..	..	1
Somnambulism	1	..	..	1
Vertigo	5	1	2	8
Old Decompression	..	2	..	2
	248	184	61	493
Diseases of the Eye :—				
Ectropion	1	..	..	1
Conjunctivitis	1	..	10	11
Corneal Ulcer	2	2	2	6
Iritis	1	..	1	2
Retinitis	..	2	..	2
Cataract	1	..	..	1
Glaucoma	3	..	..	3
Strabismus	..	1	1	2
Defective Vision	1	1	..	2
Dacryocystitis	..	3	1	4
	10	9	15	34
Diseases of the Nose and Ear :—				
Otitis Media	3	5	30	38
Aural Polypus	1	1	2	4
Mastoiditis	..	2	4	6
Deafness	..	1	..	1
Naso-pharyngitis	..	..	6	6
Sinusitis	2	5	2	9
Nasal polypi	1	..	..	1
Deflected septum	2	..	1	3
Atrophic Rhinitis	..	..	1	1
Epistaxis	2	6	..	8
	11	20	46	77
Diseases of the Throat :—				
Tonsillitis	8	20	11	39
Quinsy	2	4	..	6
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	1	5	80	86
Retropharyngeal Abscess	..	1	2	3
Laryngitis	1	1	..	2
Laryngeal Stridor	..	..	1	1
	12	31	94	137

Disease.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Diseases of the Respiratory System :—				
Upper Respiratory Infection	..	..	103	103
Bronchitis	204	99	27	330
Broncho-pneumonia	46	30	89	165
Lobar Pneumonia	93	45	102	240
Empyema—Pneumococcal	9	1	11	21
„ Streptococcal	2	1	2	5
Abscess of Lung	6	3	..	9
Gangrene of Lung	2	..	..	2
Fibrosis of Lung	2	4	..	6
Silicosis of Lung	1	..	..	1
Bronchiectasis	14	13	11	38
Hæmoptysis	2	2	..	4
Broncho-Pleural Fistula	1	..	..	1
Pleurisy	16	8	2	26
„ with effusion	8	1	..	9
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	1	1	..	2
Asthma	9	21	8	38
Coryza	1	1	1	3
Atelectasis	..	..	1	1
Sinus following Thoracoplasty	1	..	..	1
	418	230	357	1,005
Diseases of the Circulatory System :—				
Infective Endocarditis	4	3	3	10
Valvular Heart Disease	57	94	48	199
Congenital Heart Lesion	..	2	4	6
Cardiac Myopathy	75	76	..	151
Heart Block	1	..	..	1
Pericarditis (Pneumococcal)	2	1	1	4
Adherent Pericardium	1	..	..	1
Arterio-Sclerosis	174	133	..	307
Hyperpiesia	11	19	..	30
Coronary Thrombosis	12	2	..	14
Aortitis (Syphilitic)	3	2	..	5
Mesenteric Thrombosis	1	..	..	1
Aneurysm	2	1	..	3
Raynaud's Disease	1	..	..	1
Thrombo-phlebitis	7	9	..	16
Varicose Veins	3	..	..	3
Polycythæmia	..	1	..	1
Anæmia	1	3	1	5
Achlorhydric Anæmia	..	10	..	10
Pernicious Anæmia	7	11	..	18
Aplastic Anæmia	..	1	..	1
Splenic Anæmia	2	..	..	2
Myelogenous Leukæmia	1	..	..	1
Acholuric Jaundice	1	1	..	2
Hæmolytic Jaundice	1	..	..	1
Purpura	..	..	3	3
Gastro-intestinal hæmorrhage of new born	..	..	1	1
Hodgkin's Disease	2	..	..	2
	369	369	61	799
Diseases of Digestive System :—				
Papilloma of Tongue	1	..	..	1
Stomatitis	2	2	7	11
Dental Caries and Pyorrhœa	13	10	..	23
Fibrous Epulis	..	2	..	2
Salivary Calculus	..	1	..	1
Chronic Parotitis	..	1	..	1
Pharyngitis	2	2	1	5
Dysphagia	1	2	..	3
Oesophageal Diverticulum	..	1	..	1
Cardiospasm	..	1	..	1
Congenital Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis	..	..	6	6
Dyspepsia	42	41	7	90

DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS SUFFERED.—(*Continued*).

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—*Continued.*				
Hyperchlorhydria	2	..	..	2
Gastritis	6	2	..	8
Gastric Ulcer	26	16	..	42
Perforated Gastric Ulcer	3	1	..	4
Hæmatemesis	9	4	..	13
Duodenal Ulcer	58	11	..	69
Perforated Duodenal Ulcer	12	..	..	12
Jejunal Ulcer	3	..	..	3
Enteritis	4	7	..	11
,, (Children)	..	..	109	109
Appendicitis	52	93	29	174
Appendix Abscess	3	5	1	9
Diarrhœa	9	3	2	14
Constipation	22	28	11	61
Colitis	4	6	4	14
Diverticulitis	5	3	..	8
Blocked Colostomy	..	1	..	1
Prolapsed ,,	1	..	..	1
Rectal Polypus	1	..	..	1
Prolapse of Rectum	2	..	4	6
Stricture of Rectum	1	..	..	1
Hæmorrhoids	32	6	..	38
Imperforate Anus	..	..	1	1
Fissure in Ano	2	2	..	4
Fistula in Ano	7	..	..	7
Catarrhal Jaundice	6	5	4	15
Toxic Jaundice	2	..	..	2
Acute Liver Necrosis	1	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	8	7	..	15
Hepatitis	..	1	..	1
Portal Pyæmia	1	..	..	1
Gumma of Liver	..	1	..	1
Cholecystitis	11	40	..	51
Cholelithiasis	7	59	..	66
Biliary Fistula	..	1	..	1
Impacted Gallstone in Intestine	..	1	..	1
Pancreatitis	2	2	..	4
Pancreatic Cyst	..	2	..	2
Abdominal Pain and Colic	20	35	8	63
Peritoneal Adhesions	1	8	..	9
Pneumococcal Peritonitis	..	1	5	6
Intussusception	..	..	2	2
Volvulus	1	..	..	1
Swallowed foreign body	1	1	..	2
Hernia, Inguinal	104	14	5	123
,, Femoral	4	13	..	17
,, Epigastric	..	1	..	1
,, Umbilical	2	7	3	12
,, Incisional	2	10	..	12
Tapeworm	1	..	3	4
Roundworm	..	1	..	1
	499	461	212	1,172
DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM :—				
Albuminuria	..	1	..	1
Oxaluria	..	2	..	2
Nephritis	32	37	17	86
Pyelonephritis	2	1	..	3
Pyelitis	4	37	20	61
Hæmaturia	5	7	..	12
Renal Calculus	9	6	..	15
,, Colic	3	2	..	5
Ureteric Calculus	2	..	..	2
Hydronephrosis	1	..	..	1
Pyonephrosis	2	1	..	3
Polycystic Disease of Kidneys	..	1	..	1
Renal Dwarfism	..	..	1	1
DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM—*contd.*				
Papilloma of Bladder	3	1	..	4
Cystitis	14	11	1	26
Vesical Calculus	3	..	..	3
Enlarged Prostate	69	..	..	69
Prostatic Abscess	1	..	..	1
,, Calculus	1	..	..	1
Urethral Stricture	15	..	..	15
Periurethral Abscess	3	..	..	3
Extravasation of Urine	5	..	..	5
Urethral Calculus	1	..	..	1
Phimosis	3	..	9	12
Paraphimosis	..	..	1	1
Balanitis	1	..	..	1
Hydrocele	10	..	1	11
Hæmatocele	1	..	..	1
Varicocele	1	..	1	2
Undescended Testis	1	..	..	1
Epididymitis	3	..	..	3
Dysuria	3	2	..	5
Retention of Urine	3	1	..	4
Enuresis	1	..	2	3
Dysmenorrhœa	..	9	..	9
Menorrhagia	..	20	..	20
Metrorrhagia	..	5	..	5
Endometritis	..	2	..	2
Cervicitis	..	2	..	2
Leucorrhœa	..	6	..	6
Retroversion of Uterus	..	2	..	2
Procidentia	..	4	..	4
Fibromyomata of Uterus	..	10	..	10
Metritis	..	1	..	1
Ovarian Cyst	..	6	..	6
,, Dermoid	..	3	..	3
,, Fibroma	..	1	..	1
Salpingitis	..	22	..	22
Pyosalpinx	..	10	..	10
Imperforate Hymen	..	1	..	1
Vulvo-Vaginitis	..	..	1	1
Caruncle	..	2	..	2
	202	216	54	472
DISEASES OF THE SKIN :—				
Furunculosis	9	2	6	17
Carbuncle	27	17	..	44
Dermatitis	6	2	..	8
Dermatitis, Arsenical	..	1	..	1
,, Artefact	..	2	..	2
,, Exfoliative	3	1	2	6
,, Exogenic	13	3	..	16
,, Herpetiformis	2	1	..	3
,, Medicamentosa	..	..	1	1
,, Varicose	3	2	..	5
Eczema	16	9	6	31
,, Infantile	..	..	15	15
,, Psychogenic	1	..	..	1
,, Seborrhœic	6	6	5	17
,, Gravitational	4	3	..	7
Intertrigo	..	1	1	2
Impetigo	4	1	35	40
Septic Skin Infections of New Born	..	..	9	9
Pemphigus	..	1	..	1
Erythema Multiforme	..	2	1	3
,, Toxic	1	2	..	3
Urticaria	2	1	4	7
Psoriasis	8	4	10	22
Sycosis	6	..	..	6
Herpes	4	3	2	9
Pruritus	..	2	..	2
Warts	1	..	..	1

Diseases from which Patients Suffered.—(*Continued*).

Disease.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Diseases of the Skin—*continued.*				
Corn	..	1	..	1
Sebaceous Cysts	1	..	..	1
Ulcer	31	26	1	58
Pompholyx	3	..	..	3
Scabies	42	6	46	94
Pediculosis and Vermin Rash	10	3	8	21
Ringworm	2	..	1	3
Planus	..	1	..	1
Lichen Simplex	..	1	..	1
Leukæmia Cutis	..	2	..	2
Painful Scar	1	..	..	1
	206	106	153	465
Diseases of Bones, Joints, etc. :—				
Bursitis	4	6	..	10
Synovitis	10	8	..	18
Ganglion	..	1	..	1
Torn Internal Semilunar Cartilage	5	1	..	6
Septic Arthritis	..	2	6	8
Periostitis	..	..	2	2
Osteomyelitis	3	..	8	11
,, Chronic ..	8	6	1	15
Osteitis	2	..	..	2
Paget's Disease	1	..	..	1
Scoliosis	1	2	1	4
Genu Valgum	1	1	2	4
Genu Varum	..	1	..	1
Flat Foot	..	..	1	1
Talipes	..	3	3	6
Hallux Rigidus	1	1	..	2
Hallux Valgus	..	1	..	1
Hammer Toe	3	1	2	6
Ingrowing Toe Nail ..	3	..	..	3
Dupuytren's Contracture ..	3	..	..	3
Torticollis	1	..	1	2
Cervical Rib	1	..	..	1
" Clicking Jaw "	..	1	..	1
Congenital Anomaly of Vertebrae	..	1	..	1
Dislocation of Hip	..	1	..	1
Charcot's Joint	..	2	..	2
Clutton's Joints	..	..	1	1
	47	39	28	114
Septic Infections :—				
Fingers	6	3	1	10
Hands	4	3	1	8
Toes	10	..	1	11
Feet	12	2	1	15
Abscess :—				
Face, Head and Neck ..	13	6	25	44
Upper Extremity	11	6	3	20
Lower Extremity	15	11	28	54
Chest Wall	6	1	..	7
Abdominal Wall	1	1	1	3
Perinephric	4	1	..	5
Scrotum	2	..	..	2
Bartholin's	..	4	..	4
Ischio-Rectal	18	13	2	33
Multiple	..	..	1	1
Adenitis	7	4	17	28
Cellulitis	29	24	10	63
Pneumococcal Septicæmia ..	..	..	1	1
	138	79	92	309

Disease	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Miscellaneous :—				
Adenomatous Goitre ..	1	4	..	5
Colloid Goitre	..	1	..	1
Hyperthyroidism	..	4	..	4
Thyrotoxicosis	4	11	..	15
Toxic Adenoma of Thyroid	..	3	..	3
Thyroid Deficiency	..	11	..	11
Diabetes Mellitus	27	55	..	82
Obesity	1	13	..	14
Erythema Nodosum.. ..	..	7	..	7
Polyarthritis, Toxic ..	23	18	..	41
Gout	2	3	..	5
Acidosis	..	..	2	2
Rickets	..	..	5	5
Spasmophilia	..	..	2	2
Malnutrition (Nutritional Disorder)	..	..	11	11
Pink Disease	..	..	10	10
Debility	20	49	27	96
" Collapse "	13	4	1	18
Menopausal Debility ..	..	5	..	5
Visceroptosis	..	4	..	4
Sunstroke	2	..	..	2
Heatstroke	..	..	2	2
Fibroma	..	1	..	1
Lipoma	2	2	..	4
Sacro-Coccygeal Fistula ..	1	1	..	2
Cleft Palate	..	..	3	3
Prematurity	..	..	40	40
Debility from Birth ..	..	..	12	12
No disease	8	12	44	64
Malingering	2	..	..	2
With Mother	..	..	23	23
Unexplained Fever (P.U.O.)	..	..	9	9
Chronic Mastitis	..	5	..	5
Fibroadenoma of Breast ..	..	1	..	1
	106	214	191	511
Patients Discharged from Maternity Ward and not included in above Figures :—				
Delivered in Hospital ..	..	970	..	970
,, before admission	..	45	..	45
Children born in Hospital ..	..	..	885	885
,, ,, before Admission	..	.	41	41
Undelivered (apparently normal, but not in labour) ..	..	67	..	67
	..	1,082	926	2,008
Total	3,209	4,286	2,685	10,180

Deaths.—The number of deaths was 1,473, this being an increase of 206 over the previous year. Although most age groups showed an increase, 98 more deaths occurred in patients over 65 years of age than in the previous year. It is to be noted that no less than 204 deaths occurred within 24 hours of admission, and a further 107 within the second 24 hours. The corresponding figures for 1934 were 135 and 73. Whilst a proportion of these were newly born children, and a number occurred in cases where some attempt at treatment could be made, it must be recorded that the majority have been patients for whose recovery it was obvious no hope could be entertained.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.

Under 1 year	165
1–2 years	41
2–5 ,, ...	25
5–15 ,, ...	43
15–25 ,, ...	51
25–35 ,, ...	85
35–45 ,, ...	115
45–55 ,, ...	170
55–65 ,, ...	269
65–75 ,, ...	315
75–85 ,, ...	172
85 and over	22
All ages	1,473

DEATHS IN QUARTERS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1st Quarter	173	138	76	387
2nd ,, ...	173	130	73	376
3rd ,, ...	147	128	86	361
4th ,, ...	164	138	47	349
Year	657	534	282	1,473

Deaths occurring during the first 24 hours after admission ..	204
Deaths occurring during the second 24 hours after admission	107

ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

Causes of Death.

Disease.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Infectious Diseases :—				
Cerebro-spinal Fever	7	3	10	20
Diphtheria	..	..	1	1
Dysentery	..	..	1	1
Erysipelas	3	2	2	7
Whooping Cough	..	..	19	19
	10	5	33	48
Influenza	..	1	..	1
Tuberculosis :—				
Pulmonary	18	6	2	26
Non-Pulmonary :—				
Peritoneum	1	..	1	2
Genito-Urinary	1	..	..	1
Spine	2	1	..	3
Meninges	3	1	12	16
	7	2	13	22
Malignant Disease :—				
Cancer of Larynx	2	..	..	2
,, Bronchus	20	2	..	22
,, Lung	8	2	..	10
,, Tongue	2	1	..	3
,, Floor of Mouth	1	..	..	1
,, Palate	1	..	..	1
,, Jaw	1	..	..	1
,, Pharynx	3	..	..	3
,, Parotid	1	..	..	1
,, Oesophagus	2	..	..	2
,, Stomach	19	19	..	38
,, Duodenum	..	1	..	1
,, Colon	16	14	..	30
,, Cæcum	1	1	..	2
,, Rectum	13	4	..	17
,, Liver (Cholangioma)	1	..	..	1
,, Gall Bladder	..	1	..	1
,, Bile Ducts	2	1	..	3
,, Pancreas	4	2	..	6
Abdominal Carcinomatosis	1	3	..	4
Cancer of Breast	..	17	..	17
,, Ovary	..	6	..	6
,, Uterus	..	15	..	15
,, Bladder	5	..	..	5
,, Prostate	1	..	..	1
,, Urethra	..	1	..	1
,, Suprarenal	..	1	..	1
Hypernephroma	2	..	..	2
Sarcoma of Mediastinum	2	1	..	3
Endothelioma of Peritoneum	..	..	1	1
Retroperitoneal Sarcoma	2	1	..	3
Sarcoma of Bone	3	1	..	4
Melanotic Sarcoma	1	..	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Tumours :—				
Meningioma	..	1	..	1
Glioma of Brain	..	2	..	2
,, Cerebellum	1	1	1	3
Neurofibroma of Acoustic Nerve	..	1	..	1
Spinal Meningioma	..	1	..	1
	115	100	2	217
Rheumatism :—				
Acute types :—				
Acute Rheumatism	1	..	..	1
Rheumatic Myocarditis	1	..	..	1
,, Pericarditis	..	..	6	6
	2	..	6	8
Chronic Arthritis :—				
Rheumatoid Arthritis	..	7	..	7
Venereal Disease :—				
Congenital Syphilis	..	..	2	2
Puerperal Fever	..	1	..	1
Other Diseases and Accidents connected with Pregnancy and Childbirth :—				
Placenta Prævia	..	1	..	1
Severe Obstructed Labour	..	1	..	1
Twin Pregnancy and Mitral Disease	..	1	..	1
Abortion with Sepsis	..	6	..	6
,, ,, Hæmorrhage and Shock	..	1	..	1
	..	10	..	10
Mental Diseases :—				
Amentia	..	..	2	2
Microcephalic Idiocy	..	..	1	1
Melancholia	3	1	..	4
Confusional Insanity	1	1	..	2
Toxic Psychosis	..	..	1	1
Dementia Paralytica	4	..	..	4
	8	2	4	14
Accidental Injury and Violence :—				
Fractures :—				
Skull	5	1	..	6
Humerus	1	2	..	3
Colles'	1	..	..	1
Spine	..	1	..	1
Pelvis	3	1	..	4
Femur	1	18	..	19
Tibia and Fibula	2	..	..	2
Pott's	..	1	..	1
Ribs	2	..	..	2
Cerebral Laceration	1	..	..	1
Septic Wounds	2	1	1	4
Scalds	..	..	3	3
Lysol Poisoning	1	..	..	1
Luminal Poisoning	..	1	..	1
	19	26	4	49
Nervous System :—				
Cerebral Aneurysm	2	1	..	3
,, Hæmorrhage	21	8	2	31
,, Thrombosis	41	29	..	70
,, Syphilis	..	1	..	1
,, Diplegia	..	..	2	2
,, Abscess	..	..	2	2
Cerebellar Abscess	1	1	1	3
Congenital Hydrocephalus	..	..	1	1
Cystic Disease of Pituitary	..	1	..	1
Polio-encephalitis	..	..	1	1
Paralysis Agitans	1	..	..	1
Post-encephalitic Parkinsonism	1	1	..	2
Epilepsy	2	3	2	7
Convulsions	..	..	1	1
Pneumococcal Meningitis	2	..	5	7
Streptococcal Meningitis	..	1	..	1
Locomotor Ataxia	4	..	..	4

CAUSES OF DEATH.—(*Continued*).

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
NERVOUS SYSTEM—*continued*				
Subacute Combined Degeneration	..	1	..	1
Myelitis	3	..	..	3
Disseminated Sclerosis ..	..	1	..	1
Syringomyelia	..	1	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Syphilis ..	1	..	..	1
Spina Bifida	..	..	6	6
	79	49	23	151
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM :—				
Bronchitis	47	26	1	74
Broncho-pneumonia	23	16	27	66
Lobar Pneumonia	22	16	6	44
Empyema, pneumococcal ..	2	..	5	7
,, streptococcal ..	1	1	1	3
Pleurisy	2	..	..	2
Gangrene of Lung	2	..	..	2
Abscess of Lung	2	..	..	2
Pulmonary Fibrosis	..	1	..	1
Bronchiectasis	5	1	1	7
Asthma	3	2	..	5
Atelectasis	..	..	1	1
	109	63	42	214
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM :—				
Pneumococcal Pericarditis ..	2	1	1	4
Adherent Pericardium ..	1	..	..	1
Infective Endocarditis ..	4	3	3	10
Valvular Heart Disease ..	22	23	7	52
Congenital Valvular Lesion	..	..	4	4
Cardiac Myopathy	30	32	..	62
Coronary Thrombosis ..	5	2	..	7
Arterio-Sclerosis	99	91	..	190
Aortitis (Syphilitic)	1	1	..	2
Mesenteric Thrombosis ..	1	..	..	1
Femoral Thrombosis ..	..	1	..	1
Aneurysm	1	..	..	1
Pernicious Anæmia	2	4	..	6
Aplastic Anæmia	..	1	..	1
Splenic Anæmia	2	..	..	2
Acholuric Jaundice	1	..	..	1
Hæmolytic Jaundice ..	1	..	..	1
Purpura	..	..	1	1
Gastro-Intestinal Hæmorrhage of New-born	..	..	1	1
Hodgkin's Disease	2	..	..	2
	174	159	17	350
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM :—				
Stomatitis	1	..	1	2
Gastric Ulcer	3	3	..	6
Perforated Gastric Ulcer ..	2	1	..	3
Duodenal Ulcer	5	..	..	5
Perforated Duodenal Ulcer ..	4	..	..	4
Congenital Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis	..	..	6	6
Appendicitis	5	7	1	13
Diverticulitis	2	1	..	3
Enteritis (Infantile diarrhœal diseases)	..	..	38	38
Colitis	..	3	3	6
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	2	..	5
Acute Necrosis of Liver ..	1	..	..	1
Portal Pyæmia (arising from Appendicitis)	1	..	..	1
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—*continued*				
Cholecystitis	2	4	..	6
Cholelithiasis	3	3	..	6
Impacted Gallstone in Intestine	..	1	..	1
Impacted Foreign Body in Intestine	1	..	..	1
Acute Pancreatitis	1	..	..	1
Chronic Pancreatitis ..	..	2	..	2
Pancreatic Cyst	..	1	..	1
Peritoneal Adhesions ..	..	3	..	3
Pneumococcal Peritonitis ..	..	1	5	6
Femoral Hernia	..	2	..	2
Inguinal Hernia	1	..	..	1
Umbilical Hernia	..	2	..	2
Ventral Hernia	..	1	..	1
Gangrenous Hæmorrhoids ..	1	..	..	1
Imperforate Anus	..	..	1	1
	36	37	55	128
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM :—				
Nephritis	20	22	4	46
Pyelo-nephritis	2	1	..	3
Pyelitis	..	1	5	6
Renal Calculus	..	1	..	1
Pyonephrosis	1	1	..	2
Renal Dwarfism	..	..	1	1
Cystitis	5	..	..	5
Enlarged Prostate	27	..	..	27
Urethral Stricture	4	..	..	4
Uterine Fibromyomata ..	..	2	..	2
Ovarian Cyst..	..	2	..	2
,, Dermoid	..	1	..	1
Pyosalpinx	..	1	..	1
	59	32	10	101
DISEASES OF THE SKIN :—				
Carbuncle	1	2	..	3
Ulcer	..	1	..	1
Dermatitis Herpetiformis ..	1	..	..	1
Exfoliative Dermatitis ..	1	..	..	1
Pemphigus	..	1	..	1
Septic Infections of New-born	..	..	6	6
	3	4	6	13
MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES :—				
Otitis Media	..	1	..	1
Septic Tonsillitis	1	2	..	3
Streptococcal Pharyngitis ..	1	..	..	1
Retropharyngeal Abscess ..	..	1	..	1
Osteomyelitis	1	..	3	4
Septic Arthritis	..	1	..	1
Cellulitis	5	..	2	7
Abscess	2	1	1	4
Pneumococcal Septicæmia ..	..	..	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus	7	21	..	28
Hyperthyroidism	..	1	..	1
Thyrotoxicosis	1	2	..	3
Prematurity	..	..	39	39
Debility from Birth.. ..	..	..	12	12
Marasmus	..	..	2	2
Pink Disease	..	..	3	3
..	18	30	63	111
TOTAL	657	534	282	1,473

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR—1935.

Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths.
Prematurity	39
Debility from Birth	12
Intracranial Hæmorrhage	1
Atelectasis	1
Spina Bifida	6
Imperforate Anus	1
Congenital Hydrocephalus	1
,, Valvular Heart Lesion	4
,, Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis	6
,, Syphilis	2
Convulsions	1
Pneumococcal Meningitis	2
Bronchitis	1
Broncho-pneumonia	14
Empyema	1
Erysipelas	1
Gastro-intestinal Hæmorrhage	1
Enteritis (Diarrhœal diseases)	35
Pink disease	3
Nephritis	1
Pyelitis	3
Marasmus	2
Septic skin infections of new born	6
Abscess	1
Cellulitis	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2
Dysentery	1
Whooping Cough	11
Total	165

Medical Work.—It is difficult to report statistically on this part of the hospital's activities, but it shared in the general increase. A better experience in general medicine, from the common to the rare type of case, it would be difficult to provide for any doctor or nurse. Although full facilities cannot in the present circumstances be given for teaching purposes, it has to be recorded that clinical instruction has been afforded to classes of students from time to time. The pressure on medical beds, particularly for women, has been constant. No epidemics occurred during the year. Influenza was again a negligible feature. The increase in medical cases was of a general nature and not on account of any particular type of disease.

Surgical Work.—For purposes of comparison the number of surgical operations is a useful guide. These in 1935 were 2,004, an increase of 218 over the previous year. In addition 160 cases of minor importance, such as cystoscopy, and procedures requiring no anaesthetic were dealt with in the theatre. Forty blood transfusions were carried out. In 24 cases donors were obtained from the Leeds Blood Transfusion Service, the remaining donors being relatives or friends of patients. A small temporary auxiliary theatre was arranged early in the year which has given valuable assistance in dealing with minor and septic cases, so relieving the main theatre.

ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

Operations Performed during 1935.

Operations Performed.	
Abdominal Operations :—	
Appendicectomy	177
For Appendix Abscess	10
,, Biliary Fistula	1
Caesarean Section	23
Cholecystectomy	50
Cholecystostomy	1
Choledochotomy	3
Cæcostomy	4
Closure of Cæcostomy	1
Colostomy	10
Closure of Colostomy	1
Colectomy	3
Partial Gastrectomy	6
Gastro-enterostomy	16
Fæcal Fistula Closure	2
For Pyloric Stenosis	2
Jejunostomy	2
Undoing Jejunostomy	1
Lumbar Sympathectomy	2
Laparotomy	3
Laparatomy for :—	
Acute Pancreatitis	1
Carcinoma of Colon	10
,, ,, Ovary	2
,, ,, Pancreas	1
,, ,, Stomach	2
Diverticulitis	2
Endothelioma Peritonei	1
Gallstone Impaction	1
Intussusception	2
Pelvic Abscess	15
Perforated Duodenal Ulcer	14
Peritoneal Adhesions	6
Peritonitis	5
Removal of Appendicular Concretion	1
Resection of Intestine	4
Ruptured Ectopic Gestation	4
Thrombosis of Mesenteric Veins	2
Tuberculous Cæcum	1
,, Mesenteric Glands	2
,, Peritonitis	2
Volvulus	2
Resuture of Abdominal Wound	3
Splenectomy	1
Hysterectomy	11
Myomectomy	2
Oöphorectomy	12
Salpingectomy	9
Salpingo-oöphorectomy	12
	448
Operations for Hernia :—	
Epigastric Hernia	2
Femoral Hernia	10
Strangulated Femoral Hernia	6
Incisional Hernia	6
Strangulated Incisional Hernia	2
Inguinal Hernia	120
Strangulated Inguinal Hernia	4
Umbilical Hernia	6
Strangulated Umbilical Hernia	3
	159

Operations Performed.	
Genito-Urinary Operations :—	
Biopsy of Cervix Uteri	2
Bartholin's Cyst, Excision	2
Circumcision	18
Colpotomy	5
Colpo-perineorrhaphy	10
Cysto-diathermy	1
Cystoscopy (under general anæsthia)	5
Dilatation and Curettage	24
Evacuation of Uterus	150
Glycerine Injection	5
For Hydrocele	9
,, Paraphimosis	1
,, Ureteral Calculus	1
,, Urethral Caruncle	2
,, Varicocele	1
,, Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	2
Nephrectomy	4
Nephrotomy	4
Nephrolithotomy	1
Orchidectomy	8
Perinephric Abscess, Drainage	9
Periurethral Abscess, Incision	2
Prostatectomy	18
Suprapubic Cystotomy	51
Vaginal Hysterectomy	3
Urethral Stricture, Dilatation	27
	365
Operations on Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat :—	
Discission	1
Excision of Lacrymal Sac	1
Iridectomy	1
For Ptosis	1
Tenotomy for Strabismus	3
Adenotonsillectomy	126
Drainage of Antrum	9
Excision of Aural Polypus	3
,, ,, Nasal Polypus	3
Lavage of Antrum	9
Mastoidotomy	11
Drainage of Cerebral Abscess	4
Myringotomy	1
Resection of Nasal Septum	3
	176
Chest Operations :—	
Drainage of Pericardium	1
Intercostal Drainage for Empyema	4
Phrenic Evulsion	19
Rib resection for Empyema	36
Scalenectomy	1
Thoracoplasty	3
	64
Drainage of Abscesses :—	
Abdominal Wall	6
Axilla	18
Breast	46
Chest Wall	5
Face and Head	41
Ischio-rectal	28
Lower Extremity	111
Lumbar	7
Neck	60
Upper Extremity	50
	372

OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING 1935.—(*Continued*).

OPERATIONS PERFORMED.		OPERATIONS PERFORMED.	
RECTAL OPERATIONS :—		OPERATIONS ON THE SKULL, BRAIN AND NERVES :—	
Biopsy of Carcinoma Recti	3	Cerebral Decompression	5
Dilatation of Sphincter	3	Ventriculography	4
Excision of Hæmorrhoids	24	Supraorbital Neurectomy	1
,, ,, Fistula-in-Ano	7	Section of Sensory Root of Vth Nerve	1
For Rectal Prolapse	2	Paracoccygeal Injection of Lipiodol	1
,, Fissure in Ano	1		
Proctoscopy	1		
	41		12
AMPUTATIONS :—		MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS :—	
Of Arm	1	Biopsy of Cervix Uteri	1
,, Finger	2	,, ,, Humerus	1
,, Foot	2	,, ,, Thyroid	2
,, Leg	13	,, ,, Tibia	2
Re-amputation of Thigh	1	Cervical Sympathectomy	1
	19	Drainage of Psoas Abscess	2
		Excision of Breast	14
ORTHOPÆDIC OPERATIONS :—		,, ,, Bursa	2
Application of Plaster	59	,, ,, Cervical Glands	1
Avulsion of Nail	5	,, ,, Coccyx	1
Arthrodesis of Hip	1	,, ,, Cyst	2
,, ,, Knee	2	,, ,, Dental Cyst	1
Arthrotomy of Hip	1	,, ,, Epithelioma of Lip	1
,, ,, Knee	6	,, ,, Ganglion of Wrist	2
Excision of Metatarsal	1	,, ,, Lipoma	4
,, ,, Semimembranosus Bursa	2	,, ,, Sacro-Coccygeal Fistula	2
For Dislocated Shoulder (Recurring)	1	,, ,, Thyroid Cyst	2
,, Dupuytren's Contracture	1	,, ,, Thyroid Gland	14
,, Osteomyelitis of Humerus	1	,, ,, Warts	1
,, ,, ,, Femur	5	Examination under Anæsthetic	14
,, ,, ,, Tibia	3	Extraction of Teeth	1
,, Compound Fracture of Patella	1	For Cleft Palate	2
For Fractured Patella	3	Incision of Carbuncle	25
,, ,, Tibia	1	For Prepatellar Bursitis	8
,, ,, Olecranon	1	Incision of Septic Finger	8
,, Hey's internal Derangement of Knee Joint	5	Ligature of Femoral Artery	1
,, Hallux Rigidus	2	,, ,, Internal Jugular Vein	1
,, Hallux Valgus	1	,, ,, Posterior Tibial Artery	1
,, Hammer Toe	5	,, ,, Radial Artery	1
Insertion of Os Calcis Pin	1	,, ,, Saphenous Vein	1
,, ,, Pin for Fractured Femur	4	Skin Grafting	1
Laminectomy	2	Suture of Wound of Arm	1
Lengthening of Tendo Achillis	1	,, ,, Scalp	5
Manipulation under anæsthesia	69	,, ,, Hand	1
Osteotomy	7	,, ,, Neck	1
Sequestrectomy	13	,, ,, Leg	2
Spinal Fusion	2	Suture of Cut Tendon	1
Tenotomy	2	Toilet of Burns	9
			140
	208	TOTAL	2,004

Children's Wards.—During the year 1,763 children were admitted, an increase of 104 over 1934. The number of live births was 935, so that altogether 2,698 children passed through the hospital. The number of deaths occurring in children under one year was 165, a decrease of seven as compared with the previous year. Almost half of these deaths were due to prematurity, weakness from birth or congenital defects. The most important cause of death otherwise was gastro-enteritis. The mortality from this, however, showed a welcome diminution. During the past three years cases have occurred as follows:—

1933—127 cases, with 71 deaths, of which 66 were under 1 year of age

1934—95 cases, with 51 deaths, of which 48 were under 1 year of age

1935—109 cases, with 38 deaths, of which 35 were under 1 year of age

The type of case during the past year was rather milder than usual. Although the case incidence of gastro-enteritis, as shown by admissions, has fallen very considerably during the past ten years, it is to be confessed that the later autumn months are still anticipated with some uneasiness.

Maternity Department.—Labours conducted during 1935 numbered 990, being an increase of 29 over the previous year. There were 77 stillbirths and 22 cases of twins, the total number of live births being 935. Of the births, 84 or 8·5 per cent. were illegitimate and 505 (5·1 per cent.) were first births. In addition to those confined in hospital, 47 women were admitted immediately following delivery. There were 3 maternal deaths. Of the cases 169 were classified as abnormal, the major causes of abnormality being:—

Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	17
Placenta praevia	9
Post-partum haemorrhage ..	12
Phlegmasia	3
Eclampsia	9
Inversion of uterus	1
Obstetric shock	1

Abnormalities of presentation and position were :—

Breech	60
Face	3
Persistent occipitoposterior	16

Caesarean section was performed in 23 cases, the indications being :—

Contracted pelvis	17
Placenta praevia	2
Heart disease	1
Ovarian dermoid	1
Age of mother (first child)	1
Transverse lie	1

Forceps were applied in 67 instances. Craniotomy was performed in 3 cases and perforation in one. Induction was carried out in 79 cases, 37 by medical means and 42 by surgical. There was an unusually large number of premature labours, 149 births in all being so classified. Blood transfusion was carried out in 6 cases. There were no cases of puerperal fever, but 18 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified amongst women confined in the hospital. In 6 of these cases the fever was in existence before delivery. There were no deaths from sepsis during the year. Two cases of puerperal mania occurred.

Particulars of the three maternal deaths were as follows :—

(1) A case of twin pregnancy with advanced mitral disease and heart failure (this patient died before delivery.)

(2) Twin pregnancy associated with placenta praevia and haemorrhage. Death occurred suddenly some hours after delivery from heart failure and oedema of the lungs.

(3) Shock following prolonged and difficult manipulations which involved the operation of embryotomy. The underlying cause was a contracted pelvis.

There were 77 cases of stillbirth (7·6 per cent.), an increase of 17 over the previous year. The causes were as follows :—

Prematurity	5	Prolapsed cord	4
Syphilis	1	Pressure on cord	3
Maceration	8	Protracted labour	3
Hydrocephalus & spina bifida	3	Difficult labour	9
Heart disease in mother	3	Complicated breech	4
Pneumonia in mother	2	Craniotomy	2
Toxaemia in mother	8	Embryotomy	1
Eclampsia in mother	5	Monster	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage	13	Intracranial haemorrhage	2
			77

Thirty-eight children died within 10 days of birth, an increase of 5 over the previous year. The causes of death were :—

Prematurity	23
Debility from birth	6
Intracranial haemorrhage	1
Atelectasis	1
Congenital heart anomaly	3
Spina bifida	1
Imperforate anus	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1
Gastro-intestinal haemorrhage	1
	38

There was one case of ophthalmia neonatorum, which was cured. As a result of the high proportion of premature births the unusally large number of 89 babies were not entirely breast fed whilst in the hospital, and 13 had to be artificially fed from the start.

The ante-natal clinic continues to be well attended. Altogether 983 women were registered and 5,313 attendances recorded. Of the patients delivered in hospital 892 had attended the hospital clinic, this being equivalent to 90 per cent. of the deliveries.

Mental Wards.—

The following table shows statistics of admissions to and discharges from the Mental Wards for the year 1935.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1934,	104	123	227
Admitted from outside	207	243	450
Transferred from hospital general wards ..	80	52	132
Total admissions and transfers	287	295	582
Total treated during 1935	391	418	809
Discharged to Mental Hospital as certified cases	75	74	149
Discharged to Mental Hospital as temporary patients	7	19	26
Discharged to Mental Hospital as voluntary patients	24	15	39
Discharged to Mental Deficiency Authority ..	4	..	4
Transferred to hospital general wards ..	81	112	193
Discharged c/o friends, &c.	74	52	126
Died	31	26	57
Total	296	298	594
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1935	95	120	215

The number of patients admitted to the mental wards was almost exactly the average for the past 9 years. The number of cases sent under certificate to mental hospitals was 17 less than during the previous year, whilst temporary cases have risen by 9 and voluntary cases by 28 (including one sent from a general ward). An increasing willingness is being shown amongst patients to take advantage of the provision for voluntary admission to mental hospitals, and in many cases a simple explanation of the position has brought home a realisation of the advantages of this procedure. The provisions of the Mental Treatment Act of 1930 are becoming better known, but it is surprising how many people still imagine that admission to a mental hospital means detention there for life. The number of voluntary patients recommended for admission is necessarily rather smaller than might be anticipated, but it has to be remembered that many cases are sent direct to the Mental Hospital and also that many of the cases admitted to St. James's Hospital are so admitted because they have declined to take advantage of the voluntary provisions. Temporary cases also show a rather smaller number than would be the case if the accommodation in the mental wards was not so fully occupied with cases of senile dementia, of which only a very small proportion can be transferred elsewhere. The average number of cases detained under long orders was 110 women and 90 men. There was no change in the occupational and recreational facilities provided for the patients.

Pathological Department.—The type of case now admitted to the hospital has had a notable influence on the quality and volume of work performed in the laboratory. The increase in routine examinations which occurred in 1933 and 1934 was exceeded in 1935, the corresponding annual totals being 6,958, 7,040, and 7,169. These figures give but an imperfect impression of the work done. Although the excess in 1935 was numerically small, analysis of the tests performed shows a considerable increase in the more intricate tests. Routine examinations of the urine were appreciably reduced since the simpler chemical tests are now adequately and more frequently performed in the wards by the nursing staff. The estimations of the urea and sugar content of blood, on the other hand, were increased from 332 and 201 to 539 and 388 respectively. Naked-eye and microscopical examination of tissues removed at operation were also increased from 193 to 240.

There has been a marked increase in the number of autopsies. From 1931 to 1933 the average number was 240 a year ; this was increased to 297 in 1934, and in 1935 to 380. Again, the figures are an inadequate index of the position. It must be appreciated that, apart from the autopsy itself, there are auxiliary examinations, which include the preparation and examination of microscopical specimens of selected tissues, and, in certain cases, chemical or bacteriological examinations which assist in determining the diagnosis. Moreover, in a proportion of cases, the material, either because of its rarity or its value for teaching purposes justifies the preparation of permanent specimens for the hospital or the Medical School museums.

Although the present service has been more than doubled since 1930 there is still room for considerable development. At present the work performed represents less than one test per patient admitted to the hospital. The quality of the clinical and pathological material, however, warrants the fullest development of the laboratory service, not only in the interests of individual patients but also with a view to elucidating the problems of disease.

The provision of a new laboratory is now within sight and when the additional space allows of the increase of the work that is so much to be desired, it will be necessary considerably to increase the staff, both professional and technical.

The museum received a further addition of 30 specimens, selected either on account of their unusual nature or for their instructional qualities. The specimens have been used by the pathologist and medical officers for the instruction of the nursing staff, and by the pathologist to illustrate his lectures at the Medical School. Three tutorial classes for students were held at the hospital and were very well attended.

Three papers prepared by Dr. Polson were accepted for publication during the year, viz.,

"Carcinoma of the Bronchus,"
"Liver Necrosis,"
"Ante-mortem digestion of the Oesophagus."

Specimens from the hospital museum were demonstrated before the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland. The hospital continued to co-operate with the Medical School at the University of Leeds and with other investigators.

X-Ray Department.—As a result of the amount of work to be undertaken in this department the sessions of the radiologist were extended and an additional radiographer was appointed. The radiologist now attends each morning except Saturday. The number of patients X-rayed during the year was 2,595, as compared with 2,236 in 1934, and the number of patients screened was 360, as opposed to 298.

Massage Department.—The number of patients treated was 833, an increase of 283. The number of treatments given is shown in the following table :—

Massage and Exercises	14,032
Radiant Heat	2,099
Electrical	1,327
Diathermy	402
Ultra-violet Radiation	3,932
	21,792

Almoners' Department.—This department was started on 1st October, 1934, when one Lady Almoner and one clerk were appointed. A second Lady Almoner and a second clerk were appointed later in the year, and this was the establishment until the end of 1935. The immediate task was to develop a system of procedure whereby all patients, on admission to hospital, should be interviewed with reference to their assessment for maintenance. This work, which under the Public Assistance Committee had been done by the Relieving Officers, is now the responsibility of the Almoners' Department.

Gradually the system developed and fortnightly meetings of the Assessment Committee were held, at which all cases were reviewed and settled.

Assessment, however, should not be the chief work of an Almoner, though the interview for assessment purposes does provide an opportunity of finding out which patients need help. Many times a friendly talk as to means has revealed difficulties and anxieties which the Almoner can solve or alleviate.

After-care work is steadily growing and the appointment of a third Lady Almoner has become necessary.

In December, 1934, the Committee instituted a Samaritan Fund and a grant of £50 per annum was made. This has enabled timely help to be given in urgent and needy cases. Statement of payments from this fund :—

	£	s.	d.
Fares	11	9	10
Convalescence	13	16	9
Clothes	5	10	4½
Appliances		19	7
Miscellaneous grants ..	1	2	6
Extra nourishment		18	6
	£33	17	6½

One hundred and seven patients have been sent for convalescence, mostly through the Leeds Convalescent Society;

others have gone to the Workpeople's Hospital Fund Homes at Ilkley and Horsforth.

The work of providing surgical appliances and assessing patients' payments towards the cost is another part of the Almoners' work. Appliances to the total cost of £206 have been supplied, of which £87 8s. 4d. has been recovered from patients, their Approved Societies or other agencies.

Co-operation has been established with the Maternity and Child Welfare Department and notification is sent of all expectant mothers when they first attend the ante-natal clinic, so that reports of the home conditions may be obtained. The after-care of the unmarried mother rests with the Public Assistance Committee, who have appointed a worker specially to deal with this problem.

The Leeds Training Committee of the Institute of Hospital Almoners requested the Committee to allow the Municipal Hospitals to become a training school for almoners and this request was granted. Two students have each worked for a month and several intending students have been in attendance for their preliminary two days' observation before interview by the Selection Committee. During 1936 it is expected that two London students will be received for their provincial training of two months each, which means that the hospital is now recognised as a National Training School.

Review.—A review of the year's working reveals an increase all round in the activities of the hospital. Admissions are greater, operations more in number, and every department reports further development in the amount of work done. That expansion in all directions will continue is unquestionable and the schemes contemplated by the Committee for providing modern accommodation and equipment, fortunately now taking shape, are more than ever proved to be necessary by the extra calls made upon the hospital. When these schemes are completed they will facilitate the examination and treatment on the best lines of a much larger number of patients. Progress with the proposals for adding to the hospital was made during the year to the extent that a provisional plan was prepared, showing that the development could be carried through on land within the hospital boundary, and giving an idea of the cost. A further step was taken of asking a well known firm of architects to submit alternative plans. Although it hardly comes within the period under review, it is satisfactory to be able to record that the plans are now well advanced and should be ready for final approval by the Hospitals Committee within a few months. The proposals include :—

(1) The provision of 200 additional beds in the Nurses' Home. This will give each nurse her own bedroom, will permit of an increase of staff adequate for the nursing of patients when all pending developments of the hospital's work are completed, will make provision for sick nurses and will give suitable accommodation for resident domestic staff. The rooms at present occupied by the domestic staff will be put to a use more suited to their situation by being converted into sitting rooms and studies.

(2) The provision of an enlarged dining room for the nurses, a separate dining room for the sisters and a new rest room for the nurses. The last mentioned is for the nurses who have to go back on duty immediately after meal-times and is rendered necessary by the distance of the Nurses' Home from the main part of the hospital.

(3) A small admission block for the examination of patients and their allotment to the appropriate wards.

(4) Extended operating theatre accommodation, incorporating and modernising the present unit and providing two additional theatres together with all necessary adjuncts.

(5) A block immediately adjoining the operating unit, comprising, on three floors, an X-ray department, rooms for massage and electrical treatment, and lecture and class rooms for the teaching of the nursing staff.

(6) A laboratory and new mortuary. This part of the scheme has entailed the transfer of a piece of land outside the present hospital boundary from the Cleansing Committee.

The scheme is most comprehensive and when carried through will give the hospital adequate scope for its activities in the investigation and treatment of disease.

It has to be recorded that the complete separation of the hospital has still to be carried out, as the entrance lodge is not yet free for use. It is hoped that this building will soon be passed to the hospital, when it will provide room for administrative and other requirements. Office accommodation is inconveniently inadequate and more than one section of the administration is working under difficulties at the present time. The acquisition of the lodge will solve most of the trouble and will also make possible better provision for ante-natal and post-natal clinics. It will afford an opportunity of developing a system of following up and examining cases that have left the hospital with whom it is desired to keep in touch, either for the continuation of treatment or so that progress and the success or failure of certain lines of treatment may be accurately determined.

Having outlined above the developments pending at the hospital it is unnecessary to make much comment on the inadequacy of the facilities supplied at present in the operating theatres, the X-ray department and the laboratory. In so far as the general accommodation is concerned, there has been at times considerable pressure, and a waiting list has had to be established from time to time. It is expected that the release of beds at St. George's Infirmary will correct this to some extent, at any rate for the time being. It is to be noted, however, that the increase in cases seeking admission is not confined to the type which may most conveniently be labelled acute or sub-acute, but has also included elderly and chronic cases.

During the year the lighting of Block 'D' was completely reorganised and sterilisers and wash basins provided for each ward, the result being that the wards in this block are now up-to-date. The improvement is so manifest that it is proposed to undertake the renovation of Blocks 'A' and 'B' during 1936.

Last year comment was made on the accommodation available for the maternity cases. The number seeking admission was at times more than it was thought the department could deal with. As previously stated, 1,000 cases is the maximum which should be undertaken. The larger schemes mentioned earlier in this report have occupied the forefront of the programme of development, but when they have reached the stage when building is in sight, consideration must be given to the municipal maternity service not with reference to St. James's Hospital only, but as a whole.

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY.

The following table gives statistics of admissions to and discharges from St. Mary's Infirmary during 1935 :—

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1934	52	137	16	205
Admitted during the year ..	459	1,021	8	1,488
Births	..	..	401	401
Total admissions and births ..	459	1,021	409	1,889
Total treated during 1935 ..	511	1,158	425	2,094
Discharged during 1935 ..	230	785	405	1,420
Died during 1935	218	226	2	446
Total discharges and deaths ..	448	1,011	407	1,866
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1935	63	147	18	228

The highest number of beds occupied was 250 on 29th October, and the lowest number 197 on 25th August. The average duration of stay was 40 days. The total admissions, viz., 1,889, show an increase over the previous year of six.

The number of women confined in the hospital was 421, an increase of 19. There were 25 stillbirths and 5 cases of twins, the number of live births being 401. Four cases of puerperal fever were notified and 9 of puerperal pyrexia. One maternal death took place in the hospital from obstetric shock and myocardial failure following delivery of twins. Another case died in the City Isolation Hospital of puerperal fever. The number of cases delivered by forceps was 27. There were six complicated breech cases, 3 cases of adherent placenta, and 12 of post-partum haemorrhage, mostly of a mild type. The causes of stillbirth were :—

Prematurity	7
Maceration	4
Spina bifida	1
Monsters	6
Complicated breech	1
Prolonged or difficult labour ..	6
	25

The number of children who died within 10 days of birth was 2.

Prematurity	1
Debility from birth	1
	2

The ante-natal clinic, held on Wednesdays at 10 a.m., was attended by 281 women, the total number of attendances recorded being 1,277.

The cases admitted, apart from those to the tuberculosis wards and to the maternity wards, are now almost all of the chronic type. This is inevitable under the existing arrangement of the hospitals. To deal with other types of case on the most modern lines would, to all intents and purposes, necessitate the entire rebuilding of the Infirmary. Whatever the future may hold, this is hardly a practicable proposition at the moment. Its obvious use is therefore to cater for cases of the more chronic type. The principal effect of this is to restrict the scope of nursing training provided at the hospital so that it no longer attains the standard required for preparation for the register of the General Nursing Council, and the question of staffing the Infirmary on different lines must now be considered.

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY.

Diseases from which Patients Suffered.

Disease.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Infectious Disease :—				
Erysipelas	1	2	..	3
Influenza	7	3	..	10
Tuberculosis :—				
Pulmonary	70	46	..	116
Non-Pulmonary :—				
Peritoneal	1	..	..	1
Spinal	3	1	..	4
	4	1	..	5
Malignant Disease :—				
Cancer of Tongue	3	..	..	3
,, Palate	1	1	..	2
,, Cervical Glands ..	5	..	..	5
,, Stomach	5	4	..	9
,, Pancreas	2	..	..	2
,, Colon	3	2	..	5
,, Rectum	..	2	..	2
Abdominal Carcinomatosis	..	5	..	5
Cancer of Larynx	2	..	..	2
,, Bronchus	3	2	..	5
,, Prostate	1	..	..	1
,, Uterus	..	7	..	7
,, Ovary	..	1	..	1
,, Vulva	..	3	..	3
,, Breast	..	3	..	3
Rodent Ulcer	1	1	..	2
Sarcoma of Mediastinum ..	..	1	..	1
	26	32	..	58
Rheumatism :—				
Acute Rheumatism	3	2	..	5
Chorea..	..	..	1	1
Myalgia	1	..	..	1
Chronic Rheumatism ..	..	4	..	4
Osteoarthritis..	1	2	..	3
Rheumatoid Arthritis ..	3	11	..	14
	8	19	1	28
ISEASES CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH :—				
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	9	..	9
,, Fever	..	4	..	4
Obstetric Shock	..	1	..	1
Albuminuria of Pregnancy ..	..	6	..	6
Pyelitis	..	3	..	3
Hyperemesis	..	1	..	1
Debility	..	1	..	1
Phlegmasia	..	1	..	1
	..	26	..	26
IENTAL DISEASES :—				
Neurosis	2	1	..	3
Tabo-paresis	1	..	..	1
Mental Deficiency	2	1	..	3
	5	2	..	7
Injuries, etc. :—				
Wounds	2	2	..	4
Contusions	1	1	..	2
Concussion	6	3	..	9
Fractures :—				
Humerus	..	1	..	1
Femur	1	1	..	2
Tibia and Fibula	4	..	..	4
Pott's	..	2	..	2
Skull	3	..	..	3
Ribs..	1	1	..	2
Dislocation of Shoulder ..	1	..	..	1
	19	11	..	30
Nervous System :—				
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ..	5	8	..	13
,, Thrombosis ..	65	53	..	118
,, Embolism ..	2	1	..	3
Epilepsy	..	4	..	4
Paralysis Agitans	2	3	..	5
Post-encephalitic Parkinsonism	4	1	..	5
Spastic Paraplegia	..	1	..	1
Locomotor Ataxia	1	1	..	2
Neurasthenia	2	4	..	6
Hysteria	..	1	..	1
Spina Bifida	..	..	1	1
	81	77	1	159
Respiratory System :—				
Bronchitis	39	57	2	98
Broncho-pneumonia	4	3	1	8
Lobar Pneumonia	7	5	..	12
Abscess of Lung	1	..	..	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis	..	1	..	1
Bronchiectasis	3	1	..	4
Hæmoptysis	2	..	..	2
Pleurisy	..	3	..	3
Asthma	3	4	..	7
	59	74	3	136
Circulatory System :—				
Infective Endocarditis ..	..	1	..	1
Valvular Heart Disease ..	6	13	1	20
Cardiac Myopathy	51	66	..	117
Pericarditis	1	..	..	1
Arterio-Sclerosis	79	132	..	211
Coronary Thrombosis ..	..	1	..	1
Hyperpiesa	6	4	..	10
Aneurysm	..	1	..	1
Phlebitis	..	1	..	1
Pernicious Anæmia	1	4	..	5
Purpura Hæmorrhagica ..	1	..	..	1
	145	223	1	369
Digestive System :—				
Abdominal Pain	1	2	..	3
Dyspepsia	1	4	..	5
Constipation..	..	2	..	2
Enteritis	1	..	1	2
Ulcerative Colitis	..	1	..	1
Catarrhal Jaundice	1	..	..	1
Cholecystitis	..	2	..	2
Ascites	1	..	..	1
Colostomy	2	..	..	2
	7	11	1	19

DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS SUFFERED.—(*Continued*).

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM :—				
Nephritis	5	4	..	9
Pyonephrosis	..	1	..	1
Pyelitis	..	1	..	1
Cystitis	1	..	..	1
	6	6	..	12
SKIN :—				
Carbuncle	1	1	..	2
Eczema	..	2	1	3
Ulcer	3	1	..	4
	4	4	1	9
MISCELLANEOUS :—				
Abscess	1	1	..	2
Arthritis	1	..	..	1
Osteomyelitis	..	1	..	1
Periostitis	..	1	..	1
Bursitis	1	..	..	1
Talipes	..	1	..	1
Diabetes Mellitus	2	6	..	8
Thyrotoxicosis	..	1	..	1
Myxoedema	..	2	..	2
Debility	1	8	1	10
"Collapse"	..	1	..	1
Prematurity	..	..	1	1
Child admitted with Mother	..	..	1	1
	6	22	3	31

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
MOTHERS DISCHARGED FROM MATERNITY WARDS AND NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE FIGURES :—				
Delivered in Hospital ..	..	408	..	408
Delivered before admission	..	4	..	4
	..	412	..	412
CHILDREN DITTO :—				
Born in Hospital	..	..	392	392
Born before admission ..	..	..	4	4
	..	..	396	396
CASES OF PREGNANCY DISCHARGED BEFORE DELIVERY	..	40	..	40
TOTAL	448	1,011	407	1,86

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY.

CAUSES OF DEATH

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
INFLUENZA	1	1	..	2
TUBERCULOSIS :—				
Pulmonary	27	16	..	43
MALIGNANT DISEASE :—				
Cancer of Tongue	2	..	..	2
„ Palate	1	..	..	1
„ Cervical Glands ..	3	..	..	3
„ Stomach	4	3	..	7
„ Pancreas	1	..	..	1
„ Colon	2	2	..	4
„ Rectum	..	2	..	2
Abdominal Carcinomatosis	..	3	..	3
Cancer of Larynx	2	..	..	2
„ Bronchus	3	2	..	5
„ Prostate	1	..	..	1
„ Uterus	..	5	..	5
„ Vulva	..	3	..	3
„ Breast	..	2	..	2
Rodent Ulcer	1	1	..	2
Sarcoma of Mediastinum ..	..	1	..	1
	20	24	..	44
MATERNAL :—				
Obstetric Shock	..	1	..	1
INJURY, ETC. :—				
Fracture of Femur	..	1	..	1
„ „ Skull	2	..	..	2
Wounds	1	..	..	1
	3	1	..	4
NERVOUS SYSTEM :—				
Cerebral Embolism	2	1	..	3
„ Hæmorrhage ..	5	7	..	12
„ Thrombosis ..	51	30	..	81
Paralysis Agitans	2	1	..	3
Post-encephalitic Parkinsonism	1	1	..	2
Locomotor Ataxia	1	1	..	2
Spina Bifida	..	..	1	1
	62	41	1	104
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM :—				
Bronchitis	9	14	..	23
Broncho-pneumonia	3	1	..	4
Lobar pneumonia	1	1	..	2
Bronchiectasis	2	..	..	2
Hæmoptysis	2	..	..	2
	17	16	..	33
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM :—				
Infective Endocarditis ..	..	1	..	1
Valvular Heart Disease ..	4	2	..	6
Cardiac Myopathy	36	42	..	78
Pericarditis	1	..	..	1
Arterio-Sclerosis	40	71	..	111
Coronary Thrombosis ..	..	1	..	1
Pernicious Anæmia	1	3	..	4
Purpura Hæmorrhagica ..	1	..	..	1
	83	120	..	203
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM :—				
Ulcerative Colitis	..	1	..	1
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM :—				
Nephritis	4	4	..	8
Pyonephrosis	..	1	..	1
Cystitis	1	..	..	1
	5	5	..	10
MISCELLANEOUS :—				
Prematurity	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	218	226	2	446

ST. GEORGE'S INFIRMARY.

The number of admissions during the year was 227 and the number of discharges and deaths 235, the deaths numbering 35. The average number of beds occupied was 150, the highest being 168 and the lowest 134. The beds available for hospital purposes number 177.

The following table shows the classification of diseases and deaths :—

	Children		Adults	
	Dis-charged.	Died.	Dis-charged.	Died.
Infectious diseases	69	—	4	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	—	—	—
Malignant disease	—	—	4	—
Acute rheumatic conditions	42	—	—	—
Chronic arthritis	—	—	1	1
Mental diseases	—	—	4	—
Injury	2	—	1	—
Diseases of nervous system	1	—	7	—
Diseases of respiratory system	13	—	5	2
Diseases of circulatory system	—	—	15	31
Diseases of genito-urinary system	6	—	1	—
Diseases of skin	3	—	1	—
Other diseases	19	—	—	1
TOTAL	157	—	43	35

The children's wards were used in the early part of the year to accommodate cases of scarlet fever, the object being to relieve beds at Seacroft Hospital at a time when diphtheria was very prevalent.

The alterations to that part of the Infirmary which was formerly the Institution were begun during the year and when completed will increase the accommodation by 143 beds for chronic sick. It is proposed to transfer cases of this type from St. James's Hospital, so that additional beds may be available for the treatment of acute cases.

Proposals have also been put forward for the development of the laundry at St. George's Infirmary as a first step towards the centralisation of laundry work of all the Corporation's hospitals with the exception of Seacroft Hospital and Killingbeck Sanatorium.

Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of names on the register on December 31st, 1935 was 3,025 as compared with 3,112 at the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of 87.

There were added to the register during the year on account of fresh notifications and inward transfers 710 names, and removed from the register on account of cancellations owing to death, removal from the city, and cure or change in diagnosis, 797 names. The total number of names on the register at December 31st, 1935 (3,025) is the lowest on record and is 5,000 less than at the corresponding date nine years ago. Such a substantial reduction in so important a figure, in such a short period of time, must be admitted to be a remarkable achievement and has amply justified the skill and money expended by the Corporation in the development of its tuberculosis organisation.

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the end of each year since 1925.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Increase or decrease compared with the previous year.
1925	7,599	—
1926	8,288	+ 689
1927	8,337	+ 49
1928	7,867	– 470
1929	6,076	– 1,791
1930	5,248	– 828
1931	4,109	– 1,139
1932	3,495	– 614
1933	3,294	– 201
1934	3,112	– 182
1935	3,025	– 87

Statistics.—*Notifications.*—During the year 569 cases of pulmonary and 141 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, making a total of 710 cases of which 398 were males and 312 females. Compared with the previous year this a decrease of 48 in the number of pulmonary and 31 in non-pulmonary notifications and compared with the average of the previous five years a decrease of 57 pulmonary and 41 non-pulmonary.

Notifications of tuberculosis received during the year.

PULMONARY.

Ages.	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total.
Males ..	..	3	26	68	59	62	49	37	11	315
Females	..	10	20	96	55	32	23	10	8	254
Totals..	..	13	46	164	114	94	72	47	19	569

NON-PULMONARY.

Ages.	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total.
Males ..	3	16	21	19	15	4	3	2	..	83
Females	2	9	24	7	7	5	2	..	2	58
Totals ..	5	25	45	26	22	9	5	2	2	141

TUBERCULOSIS.

YEAR	DEATHS.						NOTIFICATIONS.					
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.		All forms tuberculosis.		Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.		All forms tuberculosis.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Cases.	Case-rate.	Cases.	Case-rate.	Cases.	Case-rate.
1925	511	1·08	88	0·19	599	1·27	1,720	3·64	149	0·32	1,869	3·96
1926	477	1·01	108	0·23	585	1·24	1,299	2·74	161	0·34	1,460	3·08
1927	457	0·96	101	0·21	558	1·17	811	1·70	155	0·32	966	2·02
1928	453	0·95	89	0·19	542	1·14	766	1·61	158	0·33	924	1·95
1929	508	1·06	113	0·24	621	1·30	743	1·55	156	0·33	899	1·88
1930	432	0·90	101	0·21	533	1·11	642	1·34	251	0·52	893	1·87
1931	439	0·90	88	0·18	527	1·08	666	1·37	176	0·36	842	1·73
1932	386	0·80	107	0·22	493	1.02	574	1·18	162	0·33	736	1·52
1933	412	0·85	87	0·18	499	1·03	632	1·30	151	0·31	783	1·61
1934	392	0·81	70	0·14	462	0·95	617	1·27	172	0·35	789	1.62
1935	358	0·73	77	0·16	435	0·89	569	1·17	141	0·29	710	1·46

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Ages at Death.

1935.	-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total.
Males ..	2	..	1	4	19	88	91	10	215
Females	..	..	9	12	36	56	23	7	143
Totals	2	..	10	16	55	144	114	17	358
Average 10 years 1925-1934	9	3	5	41	57	177	137	18	447

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Deaths.

1935.	Tubercular meningitis.	Abdominal.	Bones and Joints.	Other tuberculosis.	Total.
Males ..	25	4	7	10	46
Females ..	15	6	6	4	31
Totals ..	40	10	13	14	77

Ages at Death.

1935	-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total.
Males ..	18	5	1	3	2	9	7	1	46
Females	8	4	3	1	3	6	2	4	31
Totals ..	26	9	4	4	5	15	9	5	77
Average 10 years 1925-1934	37	11	6	9	6	13	10	3	95

Of the total cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified 10·4 per cent. were children under 15 years and 89·6 per cent. persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 11·7 per cent. and 88·3 per cent. respectively. The age group responsible for the largest number of notifications (164) was 15—25.

As regards the non-pulmonary type of disease, 53·2 per cent. were children under 15 years and 46·8 per cent. persons over 15. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 54·1 per cent. and 45·9 per cent. respectively. The age group showing the largest number of notifications (45) was 5—15.

Of the total cases notified 571 were by medical practitioners and 139 came from institutions.

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis not heard of until the time of death was 22, and the number of non-pulmonary 39, and there was one posthumous notification of non-pulmonary tuberculous, making a total of 62. This is an increase of 26 on the figure for the previous year. The chief reason for the increase was that the diagnosis was not confirmed until after death and was the result of post-mortem examination.

The table on page 128 gives the deaths from all forms of tuberculosis with the year of notification. Out of a total of 435 deaths from tuberculosis of all forms 153, or 35·2 per cent. were notified in the same year as death occurred, 36, or 8·3 per cent. in the same month, and 37, or 8·5 per cent., in the same week. In the previous year there were 175, or 37·9 per cent., notified in the same year as death occured, 32, or 6·9 per cent., in the same month, and 65, or 14·1 per cent., in the same week.

An analysis of the notifications in age groups will be found in the table on page 121.

Deaths.—The total deaths from tuberculosis of all types during the year numbered 435, of which 261 were males and 174 females. In the previous year the total was 462 of which 278 were males and 184 females. Of the total, pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 358, or 82·3 per cent., and non-pulmonary 77, or 17·7 per cent. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·73 and from non-pulmonary 0·16 making a total death-rate from all forms of the disease of 0·89, as compared with 0·81, 0·14 and 0·95 respectively for the previous year. Set against the average rates of the previous five years, these figures represent a decrease of 0·12 in the pulmonary rate and 0·03 in the non-pulmonary, a total decrease for all forms of 0·15. The death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculosis of all forms were the lowest on record. It is particularly gratifying to note that the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, or phthisis, has continued to fall. With the exception of the years 1929 and 1933 a fall in this rate has been registered during each year of the last decade, that is since 1925, the total fall in that period being no less than 32 per cent. Considering the disadvantages under which Leeds labours, particularly with regard to its housing, this is an achievement of which the city may be justly proud.

Comparative rates, England and Wales, and other towns.—The provisional death-rates for England and Wales for the year were from pulmonary tuberculosis 0·61, from non-pulmonary 0·11, making a total death-rate from all forms of 0·72. Comparing these rates with Leeds it will be noted that the Leeds rates were higher by 19·7 per cent. in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis, by 45·5 per cent. in non-pulmonary, and 23·6 per cent. in all forms of the disease.

With reference to the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis it will be noted on referring to the table on page 29 that among the large towns of England and Wales, Leeds occupied sixth place, the towns with lower rates being in order, Bradford, London, Sheffield, Birmingham and Bristol, and with higher, Hull, West Ham, Newcastle, Nottingham, Stoke-on-Trent, Manchester and Liverpool.

Death-rates in Wards.—The wards with the highest death-rates from pulmonary tuberculosis were Burmantofts (1·51), Holbeck (North) (1·11), Central (1·09), Osmondthorpe (1·01), and Hunslet Carr and Middleton (1·01), whilst those with the lowest were Hyde Park (0·25), Beeston (0·31), Far Headingley (0·42) and Holbeck (South) (0·43).

The tables on pages 125 and 122 give the analysis of the deaths in the various wards and age groups.

Occupational Incidence and Mortality.—For the occupation of persons notified during the year as suffering from tuberculosis of all forms and those dying from the disease see page 129.

TUBERCULOSIS—DEATHS AND RATES IN WARDS.

MUNICIPAL WARD.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		All Forms Tuberculosis.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Mill Hill and South..	8	0·52	3	0·19	11	0·71
Westfield	18	0·93	2	0·10	20	1·04
Blenheim	12	0·54	1	0·05	13	0·59
Central	22	1·09	5	0·25	27	1·34
Woodhouse	14	0·75	8	0·43	22	1·18
North	14	0·79	1	0·06	15	0·84
Far Headingley ..	8	0·42	4	0·21	12	0·63
Hyde Park	4	0·25	4	0·25	8	0·49
Kirkstall	14	0·68	4	0·19	18	0·87
Burmantofts ..	34	1·51	3	0·13	37	1·64
Harehills	11	0·52	3	0·14	14	0·66
Potternewton ..	11	0·56	1	0·05	12	0·62
Roundhay	8	0·50	3	0·19	11	0·69
Cross Gates and Templenewsam ..	12	0·78	4	0·26	16	1·04
Richmond Hill ..	21	0·96	1	0·05	22	1·01
Osmondthorpe ..	22	1·01	2	0·09	24	1·11
East Hunslet ..	15	0·82	3	0·16	18	0·99
Hunslet Carr and Middleton ..	21	1·01	3	0·14	24	1·16
West Hunslet ..	11	0·62	2	0·11	13	0·73
Beeston	5	0·31	1	0·06	6	0·37
Holbeck (South) ..	6	0·43	1	0·07	7	0·50
Holbeck (North) ..	20	1·11	4	0·22	24	1·33
Armley and New Wortley	17	0·85	4	0·20	21	1·05
Upper Armley ..	8	0·47	3	0·18	11	0·65
Bramley	13	0·72	7	0·39	20	1·11
Farnley and Wortley	9	0·46	..	..	9	0·46
City	358	0·73	77	0·16	435	0·89

Institutional Accommodation for Tuberculosis.—Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring institutional treatment are sent to one or other of the two sanatoria provided by the city, Killingbeck or Gateforth. The former has 220 beds, of which an average 192 were occupied by pulmonary cases during the year, whilst the latter has 54 beds devoted to the treatment of adult pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases as they arise, of which an average of 51 were occupied during the year. There are in addition 24 beds at St. Mary's Infirmary being used for the reception of cases of chronic tuberculosis.

Work on the construction of the new block of 100 beds for women at Killingbeck was commenced in September 1934 and is still in progress. It is hoped that the block will be completed and occupied by the end of July of the current year. A full description of the new block will appear in my next report.

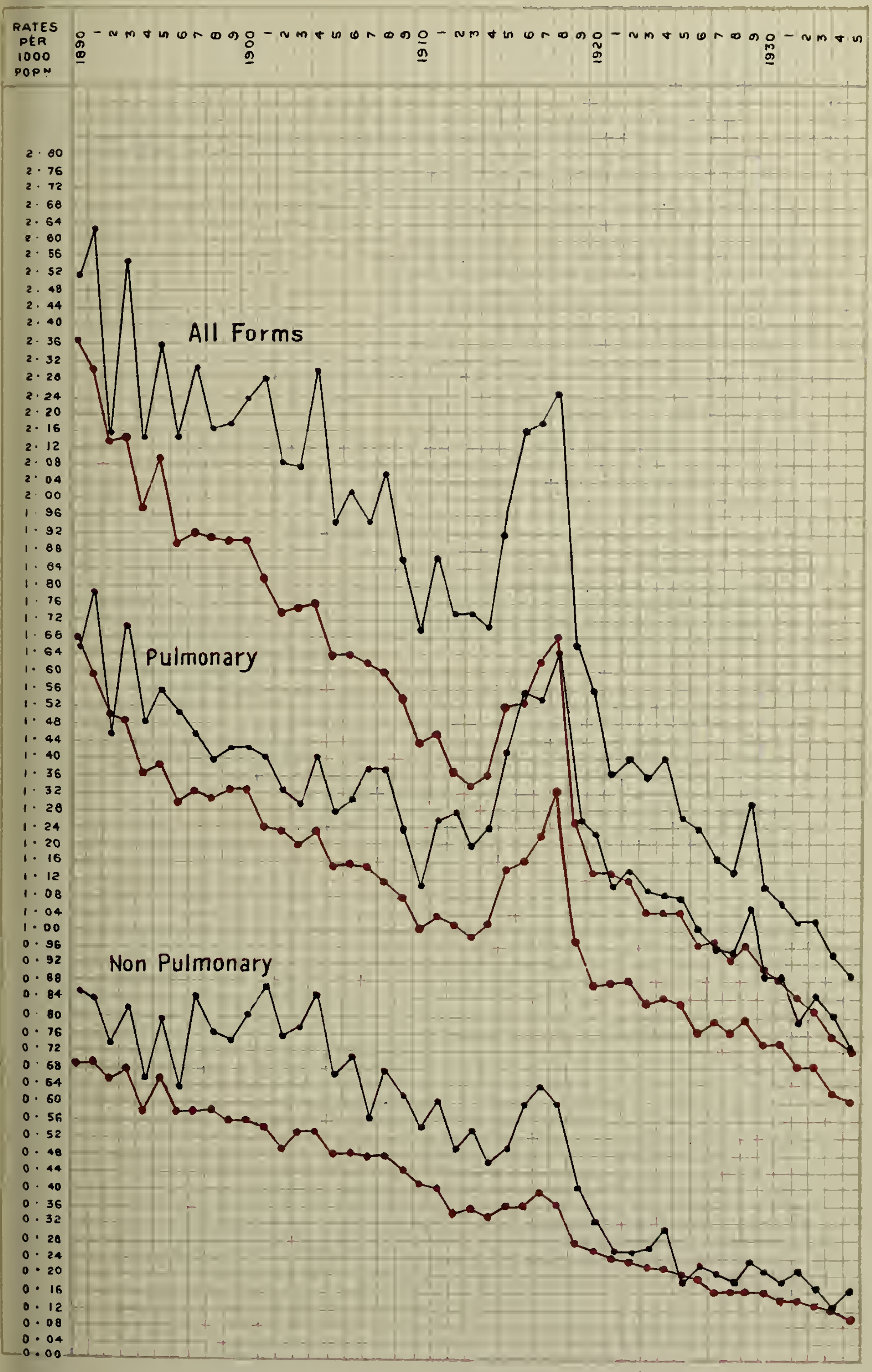
Early or suspected tuberculosis in children is treated in the children's sanatorium at "The Hollies" which possesses 40 beds of which an average 37 were occupied during the year. The number of children admitted to this sanatorium during the year was curtailed owing to an outbreak of infectious disease.

Surgical cases of tuberculosis are treated at the Marguerite Home, Thorp Arch, and the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton, Hampshire. The number of beds reserved for these cases in the former is 25 of which 19 were occupied, and in the latter a varying number which averaged 7 during the year 1935.

For further details with respect to institutional treatment, see pages 141, 144 and 147.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.—No action was necessary under this section during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE. - 1890 - 1935.



LEEDS ——— BLACK.

ENGLAND & WALES - RED.

The housing conditions of 689 of the 710 cases of tuberculosis (all forms) notified, are shown in the table subtended :—

Rooms in house.	Through house.	Percentage of total throughs.	Back-to-back house.	Percentage of total back-to-back.	Percentage of total cases.
1 room	1	0·3	..	..	0·1
2 rooms	6	1·8	75	20·7	11·8
3 rooms	32	9·8	155	42·7	27·1
4 rooms	109	33·4	100	27·5	30·3
5 rooms	105	32·2	21	5·8	18·3
6 rooms	42	12·9	11	3·0	7·7
7 or more rooms	31	9·5	1	0·3	4·6
Total ..	326	100·0	363	100·0	100·0

In addition to the 326 through houses and 363 back-to-back houses, there were 21 cases notified from common lodging houses, etc., making a total of 710 cases of all forms of tuberculosis notified during the year.

The sub-joined table indicates the type of house occupied by 148 persons who were notified during 1935 as suffering from tuberculosis of all forms and who died during the year :—

Rooms in house.	Through house.	Percentage of total throughs.	Back-to-back house.	Percentage of total back-to-back.	Percentage of total deaths.
1 room	..	..	..	..	..
2 rooms	..	..	16	20·5	10·8
3 rooms	10	14·3	40	51·3	33·8
4 rooms	24	34·3	16	20·5	27·0
5 rooms	22	31·4	2	2·6	16·2
6 rooms	5	7·1	4	5·1	6·1
7 or more rooms	9	12·9	..	..	6·1
Total ..	70	100·0	78	100·0	100·0

In addition to 70 through houses and 78 back-to back houses, there were 5 deaths in which the home address was given as common lodging houses, etc.

DEATHS FROM ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN 1935 WITH YEAR OF NOTIFICATION.

Year of Notification.	No. dying in 1935.	Percentage of total deaths.
1913	–	–
1914	–	–
1915	1	0·2
1916	–	–
1917	1	0·2
1918	1	0·2
1919	–	–
1920	4	0·9
1921	3	0·7
1922	1	0·2
1923	4	0·9
1924	2	0·5
1925	2	0·5
1926	4	0·9
1927	4	0·9
1928	9	2·1
1929	10	2·3
1930	7	1·6
1931	16	3·7
1932	29	6·7
1933	33	7·6
1934	85	19·5
1935	153	35·2
Not notified . .	58	13·3
Died outside City	8	1·8
Total . .	435	100·0

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS OCCURRING IN 1935 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	Notifications.		Deaths.	
	Number.	Percentage of total Notifications.	Number.	Percentage of total deaths.
Textile Workers ..	130	18·3	62	14·3
Leather ,, ..	10	1·4	8	1·8
Metal ,, ..	45	6·3	41	9·4
Coal ,, ..	8	1·1	10	2·3
Stone ,, ..	6	0·8	9	2·1
Wood ,, ..	9	1·3	9	2·1
Other dusty Trades ..	2	0·3	6	1·4
Printers	6	0·8	7	1·6
Clerks, Typists, etc. ..	58	8·2	35	8·0
House Workers ..	121	17·0	91	20·9
Nurses	2	0·3	1	0·2
Food Trades, etc. ..	17	2·4	18	4·1
Labourers	59	8·3	43	9·9
Out-door Workers ..	23	3·2	23	5·3
Various	37	5·2	16	3·7
School Age	92	13·0	15	3·4
Infants	42	5·9	34	7·8
No Occupation ..	16	2·3	6	1·4
No Trace	27	3·8	1	0·2
Total ..	710	100·0	435	100·0

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY AND SANATORIA.

BY

NORMAN TATTERSALL, M.D. (Lond.), *Chief Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.*

General.—Once more it is a pleasure to be able to draw attention to the steady decline in tuberculosis mortality, the figure for 1935 constituting another low record. In the last ten years, 1925 to 1935, the death-rate has been reduced by practically one third. Actual deaths ten years ago were 599 as compared with 435 in the year under review, and the death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis fell from 1·27 to 0·89, a decline of 30 per cent.

The decline is most marked in the pulmonary form of the disease with a reduction of 32·4 per cent. as compared with 15·8 per cent. in non-pulmonary tuberculosis. These figures speak for themselves, and should be a complete answer to those who from time to time decry the amount of public money spent on tuberculosis.

Attention was called in last year's report to the shortage of beds. This is still a pressing problem which is not relieved by the fact of the falling death-rate and the reduction in the total number of sufferers from the disease. The increase in the average duration of residential treatment which has occurred is a necessity, and the prolonged isolation of infectious cases is one of the most important factors in the success of the tuberculosis scheme.

The subjoined table showing the average duration of residential treatment clearly illustrates this point :—

Year.	Under 3 months.	3–6 months.	6–12 months.	Over 12 months.
1925	57·5%	39%	3%	0·5%
1934	33%	31%	23·5%	12·5%
1935	23·4%	34·5%	26·6%	15·5%

It will be seen that ten years ago more than half the patients admitted remained less than three months under treatment, and 96·5 per cent. less than six months. Last year less than 25 per cent. of the admissions were discharged under three months and more than 42 per cent. stayed six to twelve months or even longer in the institutions.

The additional accommodation for women which is to be provided in the new block now under construction at Killingbeck should ease the situation for female patients who at present have to wait two months or more for admission, but it cannot be too strongly urged that additional accommodation for male pulmonary cases should be made available.

Allied to this, and of equal importance is the question of residential accommodation for adult cases of surgical tuberculosis. The wards of a general hospital are quite unsuitable for these cases and although many are treated by operative measures they require sanatorium conditions for considerable periods both before and after operation. This need was strongly urged last year but further attention must be drawn to it. The only available accommodation for the majority of these cases is at Killingbeck.

During 1935 no less than 67 such cases were under treatment for an average period of 37 weeks, which means that 47 beds were continually occupied, the majority of which should have been available for pulmonary cases. The 67 cases consisted of 21 men, 16 women, and 30 children. The accommodation of this number of children does not occasion much difficulty, as Leeds is well provided with children's beds and the waiting list is not a serious problem, but the adult cases occupied throughout the whole year approximately one sixth of the total provision of beds primarily intended for pulmonary cases.

One solution would be to attempt to find beds in institutions elsewhere in the country for these cases, but most adult patients would refuse such distant removal from their homes. There is ample room on the Killingbeck site for the provision of a surgical block of about 30 beds and now that the new wards for women are nearing completion the necessity for this further provision should be recognised.

A satisfactory feature of the year's work has been the improved rate of re-housing of tuberculous families living under unsuitable conditions. Close co-operation is maintained between the Housing Department and the Tuberculosis Dispensary, lists of those needing improved housing conditions being regularly submitted and constantly revised. Since this scheme was started in 1929 a total of 241 families have been re-housed, 70 of them during the past twelve months. Early in the coming year a number of the specially designed " sunshine " houses should become available on the Corporation estates, many of which will be offered to families recommended by the Tuberculosis Department.

At the close of the year the department lost the services of Dr. M. I. Jackson, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, after five years of very happy association. The good wishes of everyone connected with the dispensary go with him to his new post.

Central Tuberculosis Dispensary.—Statistical details of the work of the dispensary appear on pages 133 and 134.

Examination of the tables shows that 1,366 new patients, excluding contacts, were referred for opinion during the year, being a slight decline on the figure for 1934. A definite diagnosis of tuberculosis was made in 536 cases (39·2 per cent. of the total) of whom 448 showed pulmonary disease, and 88 were suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. There remained 155 patients under observations with the diagnosis not yet complete at the end of the year. The total number of cases on the dispensary register at the end of the year was 2,752, of whom 906 were sputum positive.

Contacts.—An analysis of the 629 new contacts examined is made in the following table :—

"CONTACTS" FIRST EXAMINED AT CENTRAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY FROM JANUARY 1st, 1935, to DECEMBER 31st, 1935.

	New Contacts Examined.	Found Sputum T.B+	Clinically definite, but sputum negative.	Diagnosed Non-Pulmonary Tubercle.	Found to be Non-Tubercular, lost sight of, etc.	Remaining under observation.	Number admitted to Sanatoria for observation or treatment.
Males	109	1	3	..	100	5	3
Females	197	5	6	..	176	10	5
Boys ..	155	..	12	1	118	24	18
Girls ..	168	..	10	3	121	34	21
Total	629	6	31	4	515	73	47

50 cases remaining under observation on December 31st, 1934, were re-examined, with the following results :—

Definitely diagnosed as tubercular	16
Marked off as non-tubercular, died, lost sight of, etc.	32
Remaining under observation	2

Total examinations made = 998 (664 cases).

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH ANNUAL RETURN. FORM T/145. (Table A.) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935. SHOWING, UNDER HEADINGS A. AND B., THE STATE OF DIAGNOSIS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.*

	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
A. New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts).	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Definitely Tuberculous	240	183	10	15	26	22	19	21	266	205	29	36
Doubtfully Tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	24	11	10
Non-Tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	300	56	75
TOTALS	240	183	10	15	26	22	19	21	620	529	96	121
B. New Contacts examined during the year:—												
Definitely Tuberculous	4	11	12	10	..	..	1	3	4	11	13	13
Doubtfully Tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	24	34
Non-Tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	176	118	121
TOTALS	4	11	12	10	..	..	1	3	109	197	155	168
C. Cases written off Dispensary Register :— Recovered	137	49	17	20	23	31	28	14	160	80	45	34
Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)									460	501	202	221
TOTALS									620	581	247	255

Number of Persons on Dispensary Register :—	
Diagnosis completed	2,597
Diagnosis not completed	155
TOTAL	2,752

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* Returns prior to 1931 have shown the diagnosis as at one month from date of first attendance.

PATIENTS (EXCLUDING CONTACTS) FIRST EXAMINED AT CENTRAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY FROM JANUARY 1st, 1935 TO DECEMBER 31st, 1935.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

	New patients.				Number bacteriologically positive.				Number clinically positive. but not T.B. +.				Number found to be Non-tubercular, lost sight of, etc.				Still under observation.				Number admitted to Sanatoria for treatment or observation.			
	M.	F.	B.	G	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.
Insured	506	326	..	..	128	66	..	..	73	56	..	..	281	198	..	..	24	6	..	..	150	78	..	..
Non-Insured	88	181	77	100	24	35	3	1	15	26	7	14	39	102	56	75	10	18	11	10	31	46	21	4

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

	New patients.				Bones and Joints.				Abdominal				Other Organs.				Glands.				Number admitted to Sanatoria.			
	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.
Insured	18	14	..	..	6	4	..	..	3	5	..	..	4	3	..	..	5	2	..	..	10	..	..	..
Non-Insured	8	8	19	21	3	3	3	10	1	..	3	1	3	1	..	1	1	4	13	9	1	1	1	1

Total attendances at Central Tuberculosis Dispensary for—

(*a*) Light treatment	3,814
(*b*) Other special treatments ..	2,890
(*c*) Ordinary clinics	7,462
(*d*) X-ray	1,693
	15,859

Total Number of Clinical Examinations (included in attendances)	6,653
Number of cases making the clinical attendances (excluding Light and Special treatments)	3,325

The number of new contacts examined is an increase of 92 on the previous year, the percentage found to be suffering from tuberculosis being 6·5 per cent. as compared with 6·3 per cent. during 1934. Contacts of school age can usually be persuaded to come for examination but the difficulty of persuading the more important group of young adults to attend still persists. It is realised that two or three years frequently elapse between the period of infectious contact and clinical evidence of disease. For this reason the contacts from the worst sources of infection who have been found negative on one examination are frequently brought up for further review at subsequent intervals of six months, and in all cases a health visitor is in frequent touch with the home and advises contacts who have been once found negative to return for examination on the occurence of slight symptoms.

Closer co-operation with the School Department in the matter of contacts has been made during the year. A weekly list of all known contacts of or below school age is submitted to the Education Department. A special mark is made on the child's school medical record card and these children are more frequently examined and weighed than non-contact children. This should result in more significance being attached to slight symptoms of illhealth which might otherwise be overlooked by the School Medical Officers.

Tuberculous Meningitis.—Deaths from tuberculous meningitis to the number of 32 were reported during the year, and were investigated as far as possible to trace the source of infection. In six instances there was already a known case in contact with the child, and in two further cases it was found that the mother had definite disease which had previously been unsuspected. The milk supply was investigated in seven cases through the Veterinary department and in four of these cases definite evidence of recent tuberculosis in the herds supplying the milk was obtained. It cannot be proved that these cases were infected from the milk supply but this source of infection must be considered highly probable. There remained 20 cases in which the source of infection was not traced, but in 14 of these the parents refused to come for investigation. In one of the London districts where these deaths have been intensively investigated a much higher proportion of previously unsuspected disease in the parents has been found than in the Leeds figures, and efforts will be made in the future to investigate the parents of these children more fully.

Home Visiting by Medical Staff.—The medical staff paid 808 visits to patients in their homes. Of these 72 were for artificial pneumothorax inductions or refills, 78 for personal consultation with the patient's doctor, and six for other forms of special treatment.

Treatment.—The number of patients receiving treatment by artificial pneumothorax continues to increase, the number of refills carried out at the dispensary being 1,052 during the year. The amount of work which this entails is becoming very heavy as frequent X-Ray screenings are required in addition to the pneumothorax refills. In 1927 only 20 pneumothorax refills were done in connection with the dispensary compared with a total of 1,124 in 1935.

Treatment by gold salts is still being used in suitable cases, 466 such injections having been given during the year.

Other minor surgical measures such as plaster, splints, aspirations of glands and abscesses, tuberculin injections, etc. accounted for a further 969 attendances.

Artificial Sunlight.—This treatment continues to give satisfactory results in selected cases. The work is carried on under the supervision of Dr. A. G. Evans who succeeded Dr. Jackson as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.

Treatment was commenced in 75 new cases in addition to 50 continued from last year. Total attendances amounted to 3,814 and 28 cases remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Dental Treatment.—Two sessions per week are held at the dispensary by Mr. W. L. Fleming, L.D.S., and on other days available to the department he visits the various sanatoria. Details of the treatment given are shown in the following table :—

	Extractions.	Fillings and Scalings.	Dentures.	Total Attendances.
Dispensary ..	443	39	47	403
Killingbeck ..	482	71	31	632
" The Hollies "	(Treatment	given at Dispensary	the).	92

X-Ray Department.—This work is mainly carried out by Dr. Thompson, the Senior Assistant, who fully maintains his previous high standard of work. During the year 2,097 films were taken in addition to numerous screen examinations, mainly in connection with pneumothorax treatment.

The X-Ray plant is situated on the first floor whilst all treatment is carried out on the ground floor. Artificial pneumothorax treatment requires constant checking by X-Ray screen examinations and the X-Ray plant upstairs is frequently in use when pneumothorax sessions are in progress. The time has come when a small screening plant should be installed on the ground floor. This would greatly add to the efficient control of pneumothorax treatment and would obviate having to take patients upstairs for screening. Such a plant would also be of considerable service in the routine screening of patients attending for other treatment or examination.

Radiology has revolutionised our knowledge of tuberculosis and if the dispensary is to maintain its efficiency this further provision should be installed without delay.

Health Visitors.—The number of visits to the homes of patients was somewhat reduced owing to the protracted absence, due to accident, of one of the staff. The total visits amounted to 15,052, of which 14,092 were routine visits to the houses of cases on the dispensary register, 721 to complete reports on home conditions (Form B.) and 239 to other notified cases.

These figures do not convey any adequate impression of the value of this part of dispensary work. Through these visits the medical officers are kept continuously informed of the innumerable domestic and economic problems which tuberculosis forces upon the families concerned, and the solution of these difficulties is one of the most important social aspects of the dispensary scheme. If the visiting nurse becomes the friend and confidant of each family, the dispensary can, through her, link up the family to those agencies who can most effectively deal with the immediate problem be it one of housing, finance, clothing, home assistance or any other of the infinitely varied needs which from time to time arise in connection with the disease.

Very valuable assistance is rendered through the work of the District Nursing Association whose services are freely used in all cases who need home nursing. During the year 81 such cases were dealt with entailing a total of 3,802 visits.

Clerical.—In accordance with the National Health Insurance Regulations the panel doctors completed 752 forms G.P. 36 and much useful information was obtained as to the progress of patients and their requirements.

At the request of the Divisional Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health (Insurance Department) reports were supplied in 19 cases, and 33 reports on tuberculous ex-servicemen were sent to the Ministry of Pensions. The Medical Section of the Education Department received 1,276 reports on children of school age, giving details of diagnosis, fitness for school, etc.

Initial reports sent to doctors, on cases referred by them, giving clinical, X-Ray, and other findings, numbered 2,158, and another 2,278 reports gave details as to progress of their patients as shown on subsequent re-examination.

Miscellaneous correspondence totalled 2,957 letters, and 11,494 post-cards.

Care Work.—The Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives is the voluntary association which is responsible for carrying out care work in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme. The Association apply their investment income to this work and also raise additional funds by subscriptions and special efforts, the most important being the 'flag day.'

The Association are able to hand over approximately £90 per month to their " Care " sub-committee which investigates and deals with all cases who apply for help or are recommended by the medical staff. Investigation of cases is done by the Almoner who is also Secretary to the Care Committee. In addition to the numerous ways in which patients are assisted from voluntary funds the Care Committee administers the extra nourishment grant.

The Committee publishes an annual report of its work which may be obtained by anyone seeking further details, on application to the Secretary.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance to the Tuberculosis Scheme of an efficient and financially well-supported Care Committee. Tuberculosis inevitably brings innumerable social and economic problems to the families affected, and the most efficient medical treatment may be wasted if the economics of the case are not edequately dealt with. A summary appears below of the ways in which assistance is given but conveys a very inadequate impression of the variety of needs which are dealt with. They range from comparatively simple problems of clothing and extra nourishment to supervising the domestic arrangements of the home, boarding out of child contacts, dealing with debts and moneylenders, or trying to compose the causes of domestic unhappiness.

The extensive re-housing of slum dwellers which is now in active progress brings its problems. Patients are removed to the outskirts of the city and find their bus or car fares to attend the dispensary a heavy expense ; or on moving to a new house with more bedrooms they feel the coldness of larger rooms and separate beds. Blankets and bedding have to be supplied. Or again the increased rental causes a food shortage as the father of one family wrote " What is the use of fresh air if you can't get your children food."

The Care Committee endeavour to co-ordinate all possible sources of assistance and do not try to tackle every problem single handed.

During the year 1,512 patients were assisted by the Almoner and Committee as shown below :—

Nourishment grants	663
Convalescence arranged	81
Beds, bedding, and sick-room requisites supplied	79
Clothing granted	171
Financial and food grants	115
Other assistance given	325
Assessments made for surgical appliances and dental treatment	78
Grants made to Ex-servicemen from the " Gerich " bequest	27

At Christmas a special fund was raised to provide parcels of those special items which are so much appreciated at that time but which are beyond the means of families impoverished by tuberculosis. Over 400 parcels were distributed to the most needy cases.

The thanks of the service are due to all those who so freely give their time and labour to this most necessary part of the work.

The Factory-in-the-Field.—As in previous years the firewood and firelighter department has continued to absorb the largest number of employees. The brush-making department has been kept busier on contract work without, however, any increase in staff.

A modern type of machine has been installed in the printing department which has resulted in a larger amount of contract work being done for the Corporation Stationery department, though with the same number of people employed.

The employees at the year-end were as follows :—

Department.	Tuberculous.	Non-tuberculous.
Firewood and firelighters	19	2
Brushmaking	4	2
Printing	5	1
Other Employees	2	6
	30	11

Tuberculous Employees.—A mid-day meal is provided at a cost of 10d. per head which all tuberculous employees on the premises are required to take. The average attendance was 24.

All patients are periodically re-examined at the dispensary and the manager is kept informed as to the working capacity of each.

In addition to the 30 patients shown above, 9 ceased work for various reasons as follows :—

3 fit for open labour market,
3 broke down in health (2 re-admitted to sanatorium),
3 for various reasons, unsuitability, age, etc.

Loss of Time due to Tuberculous Disability.—Of those remaining on the pay-roll at the year end 12 had been off work by reason of ill-health as shown in the following table :—

	No. Employed.	Worked Full Time.	Absent owing to sickness.
Firewood Department—			
(All males)—			
Canvassers	5	5	—
Bundlers, etc	10	4	6 lost 40 days.
Labourers	2	2	—

Firelighter Department—			
Male	1	—	Lost 2 days.
Female	1	—	Lost 2 days.
Brush Department—			
Males	4	2	2 lost 23 days.
Printing Department—			
Males	2	—	2 lost 26 days.
Females	3	3	—
Other Employees—			
Males	2	2	—

The average time lost per head amongst the 30 tuberculous employees was 3·1 days in the year, the respective figure for each section being Firewood 2·4 days, Firelighter 2 days, Brushmaking 5·8 days, Printing 5·2 days, others nil.

"The Hollies."—This institution, in ideal surroundings, continues to play an important part in the Tuberculosis Scheme by providing rest, good food, fresh air and schooling for children suffering from slight forms of tuberculosis or in danger of gross infection from contact with a definite case at home.

With the exception of an outbreak of scarlet fever early in the year, when six children were removed to the Isolation Hospital, the general health of the children has been remarkably good.

The fine summer, with its abundant sunshine, allowed more school sessions than usual to be spent out-of-doors. The children particularly look forward with interest to practical work in the gardens.

The following details have been supplied by the Head Teacher:—

Number of children on school register (Boys 55, girls 74).		129
Number of school sessions -	morning 254	
	afternoon 254	Total 508
Average number on school register		39·07

The devotion of the nursing and teaching staff to the care of the children results in an atmosphere of happiness which strongly reinforces the physical benefits gained by treatment at this institution.

"The Hollies" Sanatorium School.

PERIOD ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (D)—modified).

			Remaining Jan. 1st, 1935.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1935.
Pulmonary	Boys	Under 5	..	2	2	..
		Over 5	2	12	8	6
	Girls	Under 5	1	3	3	1
		Over 5	10	15	19	6
Non-Pulmonary	Boys	Under 5	..	..	..	..
		Over 5	8	1	9	..
	Girls	Under 5	..	..	..	..
		Over 5	4	4	7	1
Observation Cases	Boys	Under 5	2	3	5	..
		Over 5	2	23	17	8
	Girls	Under 5	..	15	11	4
		Over 5	5	17	15	7
Totals			34	95	96	33

ANALYSIS OF CASES DISCHARGED.

DURATION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (G)—modified).

			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.
			Disease Quiescent.	Disease Improved.	Disease not Improved.	Disease Quiescent.	Disease Improved.	Disease not Improved.	
1–3 months.	Boys	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Over 5	..	1	..	..	3	..	4
	Girls	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Over 5	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
3–6 months.	Boys	Under 5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
		Over 5	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
	Girls	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Over 5	3	5	..	1	3	..	12
6–12 months.	Boys	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Over 5	3	2	..	1	2	..	8
	Girls	Under 5	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
		Over 5	..	5	..	..	1	..	6
Over 12 months.	Boys	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Over 5	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
	Girls	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Over 5	1	2	..	..	1	..	4
Totals			9	20	..	3	12	..	44

St. Mary's Infirmary.

PERIOD ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (D) modified).

		Remaining Jan. 1st, 1935.	*Admitted.	†Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1935.
Pulmonary	Males	..	86	44	30	12
	Females	..	45	27	14	4
Non-Pulmonary	Males	..	1	1	..	..
	Females	..	1	1	..	..
Observation Cases	Males	..	6	6	..	..
	Females	..	8	8	..	..
	Totals ..	..	147	87	44	16

*Includes transfers from Gateforth Sanatorium (2).
†Includes transfers to Killingbeck Sanatorium (23).

ANALYSIS OF CASES DISCHARGED.

DURATION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (G)—modified).

		Pulmonary Tb. Disease.						Non-Pulmonary Tb. Diseases.			Total.
		T.B. Minus.			T.B. Plus.						
		Quiescent.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Quiescent.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Quiescent.	Improved.	Not Improved.	
1–3 months.	Males	..	2	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	12
	Females	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
3–6 months.	Males	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
	Females	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
6–12 months.	Males	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Over 12 months.	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Totals	2	6	2	..	10	5	..	..	..	25

NOTE.—Nearly all the cases transferred to Sanatorium were in hospital for less than 28 days.

St. Mary's Infirmary.—The accommodation for 6 females and 18 males has been fully occupied during the year and has helped to reduce the pressure on the beds in the sanatoria.

Many chronic infectious cases have been admitted for the purpose of isolating them from home contacts.

The pressure on beds in Killingbeck has been such that a number of the more acutely ill patients have had to be admitted temporarily to St. Mary's for rest and nursing pending their transfer to sanatorium.

SANATORIA.

Killingbeck Sanatorium.—The Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. Santon Gilmour, writes :—

The official accommodation remained at 220 beds. As in previous years, however, the waiting list has necessitated the provision of extra beds and the number of beds occupied has been as high as 235. The total number of cases treated during the year was 700, comprising 314 males, 254 females, and 132 children, as compared with a total of 665 for the previous year. Of the 700 cases treated 67 were non-pulmonary cases, divided as follows :—Male 21, female 16, children 30. The average percentage of bed cases was 68·04.

The average length of stay of patients was ; Non-pulmonary 37 weeks, and pulmonary 27 weeks. The averages for 1934 were 54 weeks and 27 weeks respectively.

Patients to the number of 632 were examined by the Dental Surgeon during the year and 420 received treatment.

Other Work Done.—

Pneumothorax and air replacement 56 cases, 732 refills.

Gold cases 110 ; number of injections 1,310.

Phrenic evulsion, 18. Other operations, including thoracoplasty and bone grafts, 25.

Examinations of sputa, pus, etc. at the Leeds Medical School and St. James's Hospital, 22.

Sputum examinations at Killingbeck, 576.

X-Ray examinations : Films 574, screenings 994.

Routine and special treatment of both pulmonary and bone and joint tuberculosis remain as hitherto. As indicated by the figures above, the demand for accommodation for surgical cases is still present and the need is increasing for a special ward to treat these separately. The waiting list justifies the provision of extra beds for this purpose. Special treatment of pulmonary cases puts a heavier load on the X-Ray plant and demands an apparatus of greater accuracy. Such treatment also needs the collaboration of a laboratory ; this will necessitate a technician at Killingbeck or an arrangement with some laboratory inside the Department able to undertake the volume of work.

School.—The special school for children has been maintained, attendances have been high and a considerable amount of bed-side instruction has been carried out.

Administration.—Mr. J. C. Burton who had been Steward at Seacroft Hospital and this Sanatorium retired on pension in September. Those who were associated with him during his long service have appreciated his work and will miss him. It was decided to discontinue the joint post and appoint a separate steward for each place. The new steward of Killingbeck is Mr. L. Wilson who is also the senior clerk. The combination of the two offices while theoretically possible in practice entails more work than can be done efficiently by the steward and a junior clerk. An additional experienced clerk is required to relieve the steward of some of his clerical duties.

Acknowledgements.—The Reverend Edmond Beabey, A.K.C., the Hon. Chaplain, has continued to organise concert parties and other entertainments for the patients ; thanks are due to all concerned. The Sewing Guild provides the female patients with a pleasant interest. Again the generosity of several firms and friends at Christmas was appreciated.

I wish to thank the staff at Killingbeck for their loyalty and the staffs of the Health Department, the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and St. James's Hospital for their co-operation.

Killingbeck Sanatorium.

PERIOD ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (D)—modified).

			Remaining Jan. 1st, 1935.	Admitted. *	Discharged †	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1935.
Pulmonary.	Males		81	200	148	54	79
	Females		73	157	126	31	73
	Boys	Under 5	2	2	1	..	3
		Over 5	17	18	18	2	15
	Girls	Under 5	1	4	..	..	5
		Over 5	15	12	17	4	6
Non-Pulmonary	Males		7	14	5	2	14
	Females		8	8	7	1	8
	Boys	Under 5	1	2	2	..	1
		Over 5	7	5	7	..	5
	Girls	Under 5	1	1	1	..	1
		Over 5	5	8	6	..	7
Observation Cases.	Males		2	10	10	..	2
	Females		1	7	7	..	1
	Boys	Under 5	..	2	2	..	..
		Over 5	2	16	12	..	6
	Girls	Under 5	..	4	4	..	..
		Over 5	1	6	5	..	2
	Totals		224	476	378	94	228

*Includes transfers from Gateforth (5), St. Mary's (23), Other Institutions (2).
†Includes transfers to Gateforth (46), Other Institutions (1).

ANALYSIS OF CASES DISCHARGED.

DURATION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (G)—modified).

			Pulmonary Tb. Disease.						Non-Pulmonary Tb. Diseases.			Total.
			T.B. Minus.			T.B. Plus.						
			Quiescent.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Quiescent.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Quiescent.	Improved.	Not Improved.	
1–3 months.	Males		4	5	1	1	15	5	..	..	..	31
	Females		..	7	1	..	4	8	..	..	1	21
	Children	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Over 5	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	6
3–6 months.	Males		9	7	..	2	30	12	..	2	1	63
	Females		7	8	1	..	25	8	1	1	1	52
	Children	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
		Over 5	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	6
6–12 months.	Males		3	..	1	1	22	4	..	..	..	31
	Females		2	3	..	..	24	9	..	2	..	40
	Children	Under 5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Over 5	5	4	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	15
Over 12 months.	Males		1	1	..	..	10	1	..	..	1	14
	Females		..	1	1	..	4	2	..	..	1	9
	Children	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		Over 5	6	5	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	16
	Totals		41	42	6	5	137	52	10	8	7	308

The above figures include 46 (Male) transfers to Gateforth Sanatorium and the further period of treatment is shown in the table for that Institution.

Killingbeck Sanatorium.

GRADE OF EXERCISE ATTAINED BY ADULT CASES.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
No exercise		23	45	68
Walking		48	25	73
Work	Grade A.*	47	37	84
	Grade B.†	11	..	11
	Grade C.‡	6	..	6
Treatment not completed		18	26	44
Total		153	133	286

* Light work in wards and garden, or vocational.

† Slightly heavier than "A."

‡ Moderately heavy work in wards and garden.

(Includes transfers to other Institutions).

Gateforth Sanatorium.—The Resident Medical Officer, Dr. A. C. Meek, writes :—

During 1935 an extra bed was provided, making a total of 55 beds for the accommodation of adult male patients.

Treatment has been carried out on the usual lines, including artificial pneumothorax in a few suitable cases, and the intravenous injections of Crisalbine, a gold salt preparation, in an increasing number of cases, both methods having given encouraging results.

An extensive programme of painting, both interior and exterior, was carried out during the year, and included all the wards. It is hoped that during 1936 the interior decoration will be completed, including the patients' dining room, reading room, and recreation room.

The appearance and comfort of the patients' huts were greatly improved by the provision of linoleum.

Towards the end of the year a motor ambulance was bought for the conveyance of patients to and from the railway station. This has superseded the open horse-drawn vehicle which had been in use for many years, and has greatly added to the comfort and convenience of the patients, who were previously exposed to the vagaries of the weather during the journey of one and a half miles.

Much valuable help has been given by some of the patients in the repainting of huts and other out-buildings, lockers, bedsteads, etc., and in the routine work of the kitchen-garden, grounds, and poultry farm.

Produce to the value of £169 has been used in the institution and £184 realised by the sale of pigs, eggs, and poultry.

Increasingly successful results have to be recorded from the poultry-farm, where egg production reached the splendid total of 40,364, compared with 35,696 in 1934, and 20,221 in 1933.

Gateforth Sanatorium (Males only).

PERIOD ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.
(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (D) modified).

	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1935.	Admitted.*	Discharged.†	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1935.
Pulmonary ..	47	82	81	..	48
Non-Pulmonary ..	3	5	5	..	3
Observation Cases ..	3	8	11	..	..
Totals	53	95	97	..	51

* Includes transfers from Killingbeck Sanatorium (46).
† Includes transfers to St. Mary's (2) and Killingbeck Sanatorium (5)

ANALYSIS OF CASES DISCHARGED.

DURATION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (G)—modified).

	PULMONARY T.B. DISEASE.						NON-PULMONARY T.B. DISEASES.			
	T.B. Minus.			T.B. Plus.						
	Quiescent.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Quiescent.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Quiescent.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Total.
-3 months ..	3	6	1	..	7	2	1	1	..	21
-6 months ..	5	6	..	1	10	3	..	1	..	26
-12 months..	4	4	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	20
ver 12 mths.	..	3	..	3	5	4	..	1	..	16
Total ..	12	19	1	4	30	13	1	3	..	83

cludes transfers to various institutions and the further period of treatment is shewn in those tables.

GRADE OF EXERCISE ATTAINED BY PATIENTS ON DISCHARGE.

Cases who completed treatment. Grade.						Treatment not completed.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6		
4	8	2	7	3	30	32	86

NOTE.—Patients take walking exercise until 2 hours per day are done without symptoms. Six grades of manual work are then carried out, the last grade involving 6 hours normal work without any rest period, (including transfers to other Institutions).

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The outstanding feature of the mortality statistics for the year was the reduction of the infant mortality rate to a figure never before reached in the history of the city. The rate for the year was 64, or four per thousand lower than the previous lowest record, namely, 68 in 1930. It is not more than 20 years ago since the rate was double so that progress has been rapid, much more so than was ever anticipated. Had the rate of infant death in the first month of life fallen to a corresponding degree as that of the later months, the figure would have been still lower. For reasons which are discussed elsewhere in this report, the death-rate of the new born—that is the neo-natal death-rate—has remained comparatively stationary. It is intimately bound up with the maternal death-rate, the causal factors of the two being very much the same, and until a solution can be found for the one no appreciable fall in the other is to be expected. All things taken into consideration the city has no cause to be ashamed of an infant mortality rate of 64.

Statistics.—The number of children under one year of age who died in 1935 was 463 (males 251 and females 212) as compared with 513 (males 282 and females 231) for 1934. The infant mortality rate was 64 as compared with 71 for the previous year and an average of 77 for the previous five years.

Compared with the other large towns in England and Wales, Leeds equal with Birmingham and Bradford occupied fifth place, The towns with lower rates were Bristol, West Ham, Sheffield and London and with higher, Manchester, Hull, Nottingham, Stoke-on-Trent, Liverpool and Newcastle. (See page 29).

The rate for England and Wales was 57 or 10·9 per cent. lower than the rate for Leeds.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Year.	Deaths under one year.	RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	
		LEEDS.	England and Wales.
1890	2,128	173	151
1891	2,216	177	149
1892	2,114	168	148
1893	2,542	206	159
1894	1,945	156	137
1895	2,384	191	161
1896	2,120	169	148
1897	2,454	190	156
1898	2,372	183	160
1899	2,222	172	163
1900	2,397	183	154
1901	2,429	188	151
1902	2,113	160	133
1903	1,992	153	132
1904	2,207	176	145
1905	1,875	152	128
1906	1,837	152	132
1907	1,533	131	118
1908	1,654	138	120
1909	1,350	123	109
1910	1,446	133	105
1911	1,679	159	130
1912	1,051	102	95
1913	1,469	135	108
1914	1,324	124	105
1915	1,253	127	110
1916	1,216	129	91
1917	1,023	135	96
1918	984	133	97
1919	899	119	89
1920	1,232	110	80
1921	997	98	83
1922	935	101	77
1923	773	89	69
1924	921	108	75
1925	748	91	75
1926	748	93	70
1927	629	81	70
1928	606	79	65
1929	722	97	74
1930	512	68	60
1931	552	76	66
1932	617	88	65
1933	537	81	64
1934	513	71	59
1935	463	64	57

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE ELEVEN YEARS 1925-1935 AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE.

YEAR.	Births in year.	Under one week.		Under one month.		One and under three months.		Three and under six months.		Six and under nine months.		Nine and under twelve months.		Under one year.	
		Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
1925	8,180	184	22·5	309	37·8	141	17·2	119	14·5	88	10·8	91	11·1	748	91
1926	8,065	187	23·2	312	38·7	134	16·6	118	14·6	96	11·9	88	10·9	748	93
1927	7,790	170	21·8	274	35·2	103	13·2	87	11·2	84	10·8	81	10·4	629	81
1928	7,665	201	26·2	286	37·3	102	13·3	94	12·3	72	9·4	52	6·8	606	79
1929	7,426	210	28·3	314	42·3	111	14·9	107	14·4	108	14·5	82	11·0	722	97
1930	7,568	208	27·5	291	38·5	74	9·8	57	7.5	49	6·5	41	5·4	512	68
1931	7,219	172	23·8	233	32·3	92	12·7	86	11·9	80	11·1	61	8·4	552	76
1932	7,004	189	27·0	255	36·4	110	15·7	100	14·3	85	12·1	67	9·6	617	88
1933	6,643	175	26·3	243	36·6	99	14·9	80	12·0	57	8·6	58	8·7	537	81
1934	7,190	185	25·7	252	35·0	85	11·8	55	7·6	69	9·6	52	7·2	513	71
1935	7,211	182	25·2	239	33·1	88	12·2	62	8·6	41	5·7	33	4·6	463	64

Death-rate in Quarters.—The infant mortality rate for the four quarters of the year is given in the accompanying table.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Year.
1925	84	62	100	126	91
1926	120	78	75	100	93
1927	104	70	66	83	81
1928	84	60	77	99	79
1929	142	84	79	84	97
1930	80	62	54	76	68
1931	105	62	57	83	76
1932	103	77	74	100	88
1933	107	62	67	90	81
1934	91	53	70	72	71
1935	75	63	70	49	64

The infant mortality rates for the first and fourth quarters were the lowest on record.

Causes of Death.—The principal causes contributing to the infant death-rate in order of numerical importance were premature birth, diarrhoea and enteritis, pneumonia, and congenital malformations. An examination of the list of causes of death given on page 162 discloses the fact that 89, or 19·2 per cent., of the total deaths under one year of age were due to the respiratory group of diseases—pneumonia, bronchitis, whooping cough and influenza. Last year the number was 77, or 15·0 per cent., and the average for the previous five years was 116 or 21·2 per cent. As compared with the previous year, the principal increase in the causes of death in infancy was whooping cough which was responsible for 27 deaths, 18 more than in the previous year.

Prematurity still remains the most important single cause of death, the number of deaths attributable to it being 124 or 26·8 per cent. of the total as compared with 121, or 23·6 per cent., for the previous year.

The following table shows the number of deaths from prematurity and the death-rate per thousand births for the years 1925-1935.

Year.	Births.	Deaths from prematurity.	Death-rate per 1,000 births.
1925	8,180	146	17·8
1926	8,065	149	18·5
1927	7,790	146	18·7
1928	7,665	169	22·0
1929	7,426	173	23·3
1930	7,568	152	20·1
1931	7,219	114	15·8
1932	7,004	128	18·3
1933	6,643	134	20·2
1934	7,190	121	16·8
1935	7,211	124	17·2

The average death-rate from prematurity per thousand births for the ten years 1925-1934 was 19·2.

Diarrhoea and enteritis was the second most important single cause of death, 58 deaths, or 12·5 per cent. of the total being attributable to this disease, as compared with 72, or 14·0 per cent., for the previous year, and an average of 85, or 13·7 per cent. for the previous decade.

The deaths from pneumonia (all forms) numbered 51, or 11·0 per cent., of the total deaths under one year, as compared with 54 or 10·5 per cent. for the previous year and an average of 92, or 14·8 per cent., for the previous decade.

Deaths in Age Groups.—Of the total (463) infant deaths, 92, or 19·9 per cent., took place on the first day of life ; 182, or 39·3 per cent., in the first week ; 239, or 51·6 per cent., in the first month ; 88, or 19·0 per cent., between one and three months ; 62, or 13·4 per cent., between three and six months ; 41, or 8·9 per cent., between six and nine months ; and 33, or 7·1 per cent., between nine and twelve months.

The percentage changes in the infant death-rates per 1,000 births in 1935 as compared with the average of the previous ten years are as follows :—

Under 1 week	—	3–6 months, decrease ..	28·9%
Under 1 month decrease	10·5%	6–9 ,, ,, ..	44·9%
1–3 months ,,	13·5%	9–12 ,, ,, ..	48·9%
Whole year decrease, 22·9%			

It is interesting to note the changes have which taken place at the various age periods of infancy since the quinquennium 1905-1909. These are set out in the table on page 161. The quinquennial average has been taken in order to make a better comparison.

Neo-Natal Death-rate.—The number of deaths of infants occurring in the first month of life was 239, or 13 less than in the previous year, and the neo-natal rate was 33·1.

Of the total deaths under one year, 51·6 per cent. occurred in the first month as compared with 49·1 per cent. for the previous year, and of the deaths in the first month 38·5 per cent. occurred on the first day, 76·2 per cent. in the first week, and 86·2 per cent. in the first two weeks.

The deaths in the first month were largely due to prematurity and other congenital defects.

Illegitimate Death-rate.—Of the 360 illegitimate births, 39, or 10·8 per cent., died before reaching the age of one year which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 108. This is a decrease of 34 per thousand as compared with 1934, and a decrease of 59 as compared with 1933.

Maternal Mortality.—The number of mothers who lost their lives in childbirth during the year was 24, a decrease of 5 as compared with the figure for 1934. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand live births was 3·33 as compared with 4·03 for the previous year and an average of 4·15 for the previous five years. Calculated on the total number of births (live and still) the rate for the year was 3·18 as compared with 3·86 for the previous year and an average of 3·97 for the previous five years.

The following table shows the maternal mortality rate per thousand live births and per thousand total (live and still) births for the last seven years.

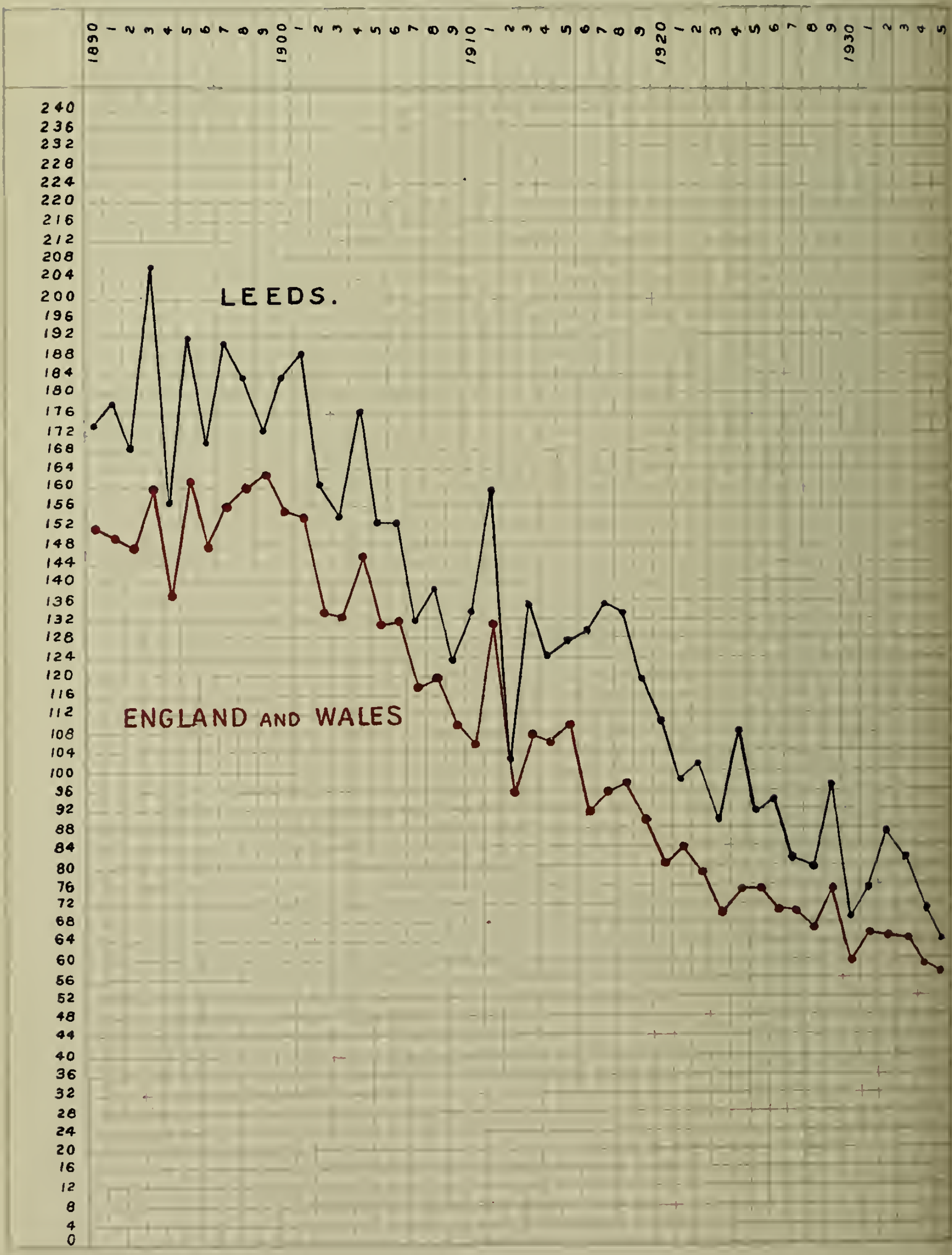
MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Year.	No. of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
1929	33	4.44	4.23
1930	32	4.23	4.05
1931	39	5.40	5.14
1932	21	3.00	2.86
1933	27	4·06	3·87
1934	29	4·03	3·86
1935	24	3·33	3·18

The death-rate of unmarried mothers per thousand illegitimate births was 5·56 as compared with 3·21 for married mothers. Last year the death-rate of unmarried mothers was 2·62 and that for married mothers 4·11.

Further details on this subject will be found on page 176.

INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS, 1890 - 1935.



Infantile Mortality in Wards at different periods of the first year of life, Calendar Year, 1935

Ward.	Births in year.	Under one day.		Under one week.		Under one month.		One and under three months.		Three and under six months.		Six and under nine months.		Nine and under twelve months.		Under one year.	
		Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
Mill Hill and South	227	7	30·8	9	39·6	15	66·1	5	22·0	8	35·2	..	..	..	..	28	123
Westfield	336	5	14·9	7	20·8	11	32·7	7	20·8	3	8·9	2	6·0	1	3·0	24	71
Blenheim ..	263	4	15·2	8	30·4	11	41·8	3	11·4	3	11·4	..	..	..	..	17	65
Central	316	3	9·5	8	25·3	8	25·3	4	12·7	1	3·2	4	12·7	1	3·2	18	57
Woodhouse ..	307	3	9·8	6	19·5	7	22·8	1	3·3	2	6·5	4	13·0	1	3·3	15	49
North	353	4	11·3	9	25·5	10	28·3	7	19·8	1	2·8	1	2·8	..	..	19	54
Far Headingley ..	188	2	10·6	4	21·3	6	31·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	32
Hyde Park ..	174	3	17·2	6	34·5	6	34·5	1	5·7	1	5·7	..	..	..	..	8	46
Kirkstall	301	3	10·0	9	29·9	11	36·5	4	13·3	2	6·6	3	10·0	2	6·6	22	73
Burmantofts ..	392	4	10·2	14	35·7	18	45·9	6	15·3	4	10·2	5	12·8	4	10·2	37	94
Harehills	274	3	10·9	3	10·9	6	21·9	2	7·3	1	3·6	..	..	1	3·6	10	36
Potternewton ..	208	3	14·4	6	28·8	9	43·3	2	9·6	..	..	3	14·4	..	..	14	67
Roundhay.. ..	214	4	18·7	8	37·4	8	37·4	3	14·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	51
Cross Gates and Templenewsam	199	7	35·2	8	40·2	10	50·3	1	5·0	..	..	..	..	2	10·1	13	65
Richmond Hill ..	380	2	5·3	6	15·8	6	15·8	8	21·1	7	18·4	4	10·5	5	13·2	30	79
Osmondthorpe ..	346	6	17·3	9	26·0	10	28·9	2	5·8	3	8·7	..	..	3	8·7	18	52
East Hunslet ..	300	5	16·7	7	23·3	10	33·3	7	23·3	2	6·7	3	10·0	2	6·7	24	80
Hunslet Carr and Middleton ..	409	8	19·6	16	39·1	18	44·0	4	9·8	5	12·2	2	4·9	1	2·4	30	73
West Hunslet ..	234	1	4·3	2	8·5	2	8·5	2	8·5	3	12·8	2	8·5	3	12·8	12	51
Beeston	201	1	5·0	4	19·9	6	29·9	2	10·0	..	..	..	..	1	5·0	9	45
Holbeck (South)	169	1	5·9	2	11·8	3	17·8	..	..	4	23·7	1	5·9	..	..	8	47
Holbeck (North)	295	4	13·6	7	23·7	13	44·1	7	23·7	6	20·3	1	3·4	3	10·2	30	102
Armley and New Wortley ..	331	4	12·1	9	27·2	13	39·3	7	21·1	2	6·0	2	6·0	2	6·0	26	79
Upper Armley ..	195	..	..	2	10·3	3	15·4	..	..	2	10·3	1	5·1	..	..	6	31
Bramley	299	2	6·7	4	13·4	8	26·8	1	3·3	1	3·3	1	3·3	1	3·3	12	40
Farnley and Wortley ..	300	3	10·0	9	30·0	11	36·7	2	6·7	1	3·3	2	6·7	..	..	16	53
City	7,211	92	12·8	182	25·2	239	33·1	88	12·2	62	8·6	41	5·7	33	4·6	463	64

BIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR WITH RATES.—CALENDAR YEAR 1935.

WARD.	TOTAL BIRTHS (nett).	Birth rate per 1,000 population.	No. of legitimate births.	No. of illegitimate births.	Total deaths under one year (nett).	Death rate per 1,000 births.	No. of legitimate deaths under one year.	Legitimate death rate per 1,000 legitimate births.	No. of illegitimate deaths under one year.	Illegitimate death rate per 1,000 illegitimate births.
Mill Hill and South	227	14·69	212	15	28	123	23	108	5	333
Westfield ..	336	17·39	310	26	24	71	24	77	..	..
Blenheim	263	11·86	217	46	17	65	13	60	4	87
Central	316	15·69	295	21	18	57	17	58	1	48
Woodhouse ..	307	16·52	289	18	15	49	13	45	2	111
North	353	19·81	343	10	19	54	18	52	1	100
Far Headingley ..	188	9·88	184	4	6	32	6	33	..	..
Hyde Park ..	174	10·74	160	14	8	46	7	44	1	71
Kirkstall	301	14·63	291	10	22	73	22	76	..	..
Burmantofts ..	392	17·40	375	17	37	94	34	91	3	176
Harehills	274	12·93	265	9	10	36	8	30	2	222
Potternewton ..	208	10·67	188	20	14	67	11	59	3	150
Roundhay ..	214	13·34	208	6	11	51	11	53	..	..
Cross Gates and Templenewsam	199	12·90	196	3	13	65	12	61	1	333
Richmond Hill ..	380	17·37	362	18	30	79	26	72	4	222
Osmondthorpe ..	346	15·95	339	7	18	52	16	47	2	286
East Hunslet ..	300	16·49	286	14	24	80	23	80	1	71
Hunslet Carr and Middleton..	409	19·72	392	17	30	73	28	71	2	118
West Hunslet ..	234	13·19	222	12	12	51	12	54	..	..
Beeston	201	12·49	195	6	9	45	9	46	..	..
Holbeck (South)	169	11·99	166	3	8	47	8	48	..	..
Holbeck (North)	295	16·31	282	13	30	102	29	103	1	77
Armley and New Wortley.. ..	331	16·47	312	19	26	78	25	80	1	53
Upper Armley ..	195	11·52	182	13	6	31	5	27	1	77
Bramley	299	16·65	290	9	12	40	9	31	3	333
Farnley and Wortley.. ..	300	15·20	290	10	16	53	15	52	1	100
City	7,211	14·80	6,851	360	463	64	424	62	39	108

PERCENTAGE CHANGES (5 YEAR PERIODS, ALSO YEAR 1935) IN THE INFANT DEATH-RATE per 1,000 BIRTHS AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE FIVE YEARS 1905-1909.

Five year period.	Under one week		Under one month.		One and under three months.		Three and under six months.		Six and under nine months.		Nine and under 12 months.		Under one year.	
	Rate.	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909.	Rate.	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909.	Rate.	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909.	Rate	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909.	Rate.	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909.	Rate.	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909.	Rate.	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909.
1905-1909	26·2	—	44·3	—	25·5	—	28·0	—	23·0	—	18·6	—	139	—
1910-1914	26·6	+1·5%	44·1	−0·5%	24·7	−3·1%	23·9	−14·6%	20·1	−12·6%	18·0	−3·2%	131	−5·8%
1915-1919	26·4	+0·8%	44·4	+0·2%	21·5	−15·7%	25·0	−10·7%	19·7	−14·3%	17·9	−3·8%	129	−7·2%
1920-1924	23·8	−9·2%	42·3	−4·5%	17·9	−29·8%	16·1	−42·5%	13·2	−42·6%	11·6	−37·6%	101	−27·3%
1925–1929	24·3	−7·3%	38·2	−13·8%	15·1	−40·8%	13·4	−52·1%	11·5	−50·0%	10·1	−45·7%	88	−36·7%
1930–1934	26·1	−0·4%	35·8	−19·2%	12·9	−49·4%	10·6	−62·1%	9·5	−58·7%	7·8	−58·1%	77	−44·6%
Year 1935	25·2	−3·8%	33·1	−25·3%	12·2	−52·2%	8·6	−69·3%	5·7	−75·2%	4·6	−75·3%	64	−54·0%

Deaths from Stated Causes under One Year of Age.

Causes of death.	Year 1934.	Year 1935.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of total deaths under one.
Smallpox	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..
Measles	28	1	−27	0·22
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	9	27	+18	5·83
Diphtheria	3	2	− 1	0·43
Influenza	1	1	− +	0·22
Erysipelas	2	4	+ 2	0·86
Tuberculous Diseases	6	5	− 1	1·08
Meningitis	4	6	+ 2	1·30
Convulsions	20	13	− 7	2·81
Bronchitis	11	7	− 4	1·51
Pneumonia (all forms)	54	51	− 3	11·02
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	3	+ 1	0·65
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	72	58	−14	12·53
Gastritis	2	3	+ 1	0·65
Syphilis	3	4	+ 1	0·86
Rickets	..	1	+ 1	0·22
Suffocation, including overlying	14	18	+ 4	3·89
Injury at birth	20	10	−10	2·16
Atelectasis	21	18	− 3	3·89
Congenital Malformations	51	45	− 6	9·72
Premature birth	121	124	+ 3	26·78
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	23	28	+ 5	6·05
Other Causes	46	34	−12	7·34
Totals	513	463	−50	100·00

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES INCLUDING SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

BY

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Number of Midwives.—The total number of midwives on the register at December 1934 was 92 ; 25 new names were added during the year ; 13 did not renew their notification to practise ; 15 left the district, leaving a total on the register at December 31st 1935 of 89.

The actual number of midwives who practised in the area during the year was 81, of whom 38 were attached to Institutions, Nursing Homes, Associations, etc. Seventy-nine (or 97·5 per cent.) of those were trained, and 2 (or 2·5 per cent.) untrained.

The number of births attended by midwives was 2,063 or 26·6 per cent. of the total births registered, as compared with 2,094 or 27·2 per cent. during the previous year.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases attended by midwives :—

TRAINED.			UNTRAINED.	
79 midwives. Total cases attended .. 2,032 Average per midwife 26 cases.			2 midwives. Total cases attended .. 31 Average per midwife 15 cases.	
No. of Cases.	Practising on their own account.	Attached to Nursing Homes or Associations.	No. of Cases.	Practising on their own account.
Over 200	..	..	Over 200	..
,, 150	..	..	,, 150	..
,, 100	4	..	,, 100	..
,, 75	2	1	,, 75	..
,, 50	1	5	,, 50	..
,, 25	9	5	,, 25	..
,, 10	6	6	,, 10	2
,, 5	6	7	,, 5	..
Under 5	13	14	Under 5	..

Twenty-three trained midwives (18 attached to institutions, nursing homes or Associations) took no cases during the year.

It will be noted from the table that only 6 independent midwives had over 75 cases, that is sufficient to give them an adequate yearly income. The remuneration of the majority of independent midwives is entirely inadequate. The general position of these midwives has become worse in recent years, owing partly to the fall in the birth-rate, partly to the increase of cases delivered in Hospital, partly to financial depression, and partly to the increase in the number of midwives in practice. There are quite a number of midwives who carry on a part-time practice as an aid to another source of income. This part-time practice is usually small, and is not satisfactory, as the necessary degree of skill cannot be maintained. The question of the establishment of a salaried service of midwives for the country is now under consideration, and it is expected that shortly some decision will be arrived at.

Inspection of Midwives.—The total number of inspections made during the year was 266, of which 190 were routine inspections, and 76 were special visits. On 73 occasions midwives were interviewed in connection with breaches of the rules of the Central Midwives Board and other minor misdemeanours ; 18 were reported to the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, and 18 were interviewed by her.

One midwife was reported to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, but no action was taken.

Advising Medical Help.—Notifications of having advised medical assistance were received in 847 cases, which may be classified as follows :—

Illness during pregnancy or abortion	73
Malpresentation	33
Delayed or obstructed labour	128
Ruptured perineum	172
Retained membrane or placenta	18
Hæmorrhage	43
Convulsions, eclampsia	1

Puerperal rise of temperature	39
Illness of mother during puerperium	63
Illness of child	88
Infants—discharging eyes	59
Artificial feeding	28
Death of infant under ten days	28
Still-births	57
Suspected infectious disease	15
Maternal deaths	2

Midwives Emergencies.—During the year 473 claims were made by medical practitioners in the city for attendance on emergencies of labour under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918. Of these 316 were dealt with at a total cost to the Corporation of £308 0s. 6d.

Accouchement sets.—During the year, 159 sterilised accouchement sets were sold to mothers through the Welcomes, midwives and Health Department.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee lately passed a resolution that sterilised maternity outfits should be provided free of charge, or at assisted rates, to necessitous cases. It is hoped that all mothers who are being confined at home will avail themselves of this service, which is of undoubted value. Since this resolution was passed, 10 sets have been issued free, and one at half price, the cost to the Corporation being £1 1s. 6d. All other sets provided have been paid for in full.

Nursing in the Home.—The yearly grant continued to be paid to the Leeds District Nursing Association, who undertake to nurse in their own homes cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, mastitis, ophthalmia neonatorum, pemphigus, pneumonia, and otitis media. A total of 587 cases was attended to in this way during the year.

Infectious Diseases.—Particulars are given in the following table of the cases of infectious diseases dealt with.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pemphigus.
Number of cases notified	55	76	58	..
Number of cases recovered	38	59	54	15
Number of cases died	4	4	..	3
Number of cases of vision impaired	..	..	1	..
Number of cases result not known.. (out of city)	13	13	3	..
Number occurring in Doctors' practice ..	15	5	2	1
,, ,, midwives' ,, ..	9	10	20	13
,, ,, institutions ..	31	61	36	4
Number with handywomen in attendance	7	2	2	1
Number of cases where District Nurse was asked to attend ..	3	4	16	15
Number of cases visited	41	61	38	15
Number of attendant midwives disinfected	10	14	..	15
Number of attendant handywomen disinfected	8	2	..	1

Municipal Midwives.—There were no midwives actually employed by the Health Department, but there continued in operation the arrangement made between the Corporation and the Maternity Hospital, whereby provision is made for the maintenance of 5 district midwives in the city. The total number of cases dealt with by the branch midwives was 411, viz :—

Burmantofts	130
Woodhouse	90
New Wortley	75
West Street	62
Hunslet	54

The number for the previous year was 383, but the number five years ago was 581.

The five branch midwives, three independent midwives, and one midwife attached to an Association, are approved by the Central Midwives Board, and take pupils for district experience.

Compensation to Midwives.—There were 27 claims for compensation from midwives for the loss of cases sent to the ante-natal clinics, or referred to a medical practitioner, and which, owing to some abnormality, had to be sent to Hospital for confinement. The cost to the Corporation was £27.

There were no claims during the year from midwives for loss of cases owing to suspension on account of infection.

A total of 56 claims for payment of the fee in necessitous cases was granted during the year, at a cost to the Corporation of £101 12s. 0d. These cases are women who have fallen out of maternity benefit, and are in straitened circumstances. Each individual case is considered on its merits, and the usual procedure is for the midwife to be paid the full fee of £2, less any sum already received from the patient.

Handywomen.—During the year eleven handywomen were visited, and warned as to limitations of practice, etc., 6 were reported to the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, and all were interviewed by her.

Home Helps.—There is now in operation a scheme for the provision of Home Helps. The object of the scheme is to provide for the care of the working-class mother and her household during the lying-in period, or during any severe illness. The duties of these Home Helps are confined to the ordinary domestic work of the home, and do not include those of a nurse or midwife.

The applications for these women were at first very few indeed, and although increasing lately, are still small in number.

A register of Home Helps is kept in which are entered the names of women considered suitable for this work. The difficulty has been that the applications for home helps have been very erratic, weeks will go past without any, and then several may be received all at once for emergency cases. Some of these women helps must work, and so when there are no cases, they take other work, and are then not available when they are required. It may be necessary later to have a retaining fee, for some of these home helps.

During 1935, 32 patients were provided with home helps, and 11 home helps were employed for those patients. The cost to the Corporation was £87 10s. 0d. of which £16 11s. 2d. was refunded by the patients.

Ante-Natal Work.—A total of 2,776 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics during the year, practically the same figure as for the previous year. Of the total, 2,151 were new and attended for the first time. The attendances at all the clinics totalled 9,315, as compared with 9,309 for 1934.

The appended table gives an analysis of the new cases admitted during 1935 to the registers at the different clinics, with particulars as to the sources of the recommendations, and the percentage sent by midwives. The latter figure, 42·8, does not vary much from year to year. Of the total mothers, 44·1 per cent. came to the clinics of their own accord.

New Cases admitted to the Registers of the Ante-Natal Clinics during 1935, and by Whom Recommended.

Welcome.	Midwife.	Self.	Hospital.	Welcome Dr.	Private Dr.	Health Visitor.	Total.	Percentage sent by Midwife.
Ellerby ..	73	69	2	..	..	3	147	49·7
West Street	22	52	..	..	..	..	74	29·7
Burmantofts	80	37	11	..	1	..	129	62·0
Hunslet ..	106	29	..	1	..	7	143	74·1
University ..	137	44	2	2	1	18	204	67·2
Woodhouse..	55	31	1	15	..	34	136	40·4
Holbeck ..	72	25	6	1	1	39	144	50·0
Armley ..	..	215	1	..	1	4	221	..
Barrack House ..	68	99	8	..	1	..	176	38·6
St. Nicholas	134	22	6	..	..	8	170	78·8
Bramley ..	1	102	1	..	4	11	119	0·8
New Wortley	34	66	1	..	..	15	116	29·3
Middleton ..	58	38	..	..	..	29	125	46·4
West Hunslet	44	59	13	..	1	10	127	34·6
Cross Gates..	..	15	..	..	1	1	17	..
Burley ..	18	27	2	3	..	4	54	33·3
Halton ..	1	10	1	2	..	..	14	7·1
Kirkstall ..	18	9	3	1	..	4	35	51·4
Total ..	921	949	58	25	11	187	2,151	42·8

Particulars of the work at the ante-natal clinics are set out in the following table :—

EXPECTANT MOTHERS ON REGISTER.

Welcome.	No. on register at beginning of year.	Registered during year.	Live Births.		On register end of year.	Total attendance of expectant mothers.
			Full Term.	Premature.		
Ellerby	41	147	133	7	30	562
West Street ..	26	74	74	1	21	230
Burmantofts ..	27	129	105	10	33	478
Hunslet.. ..	36	143	142	7	26	583
University ..	64	204	176	11	61	688
Woodhouse ..	41	136	122	7	35	618
Holbeck ..	43	144	131	6	31	601
Armley	74	221	189	14	82	1,392
Barrack House..	45	176	159	8	43	578
St. Nicholas ..	41	170	170	5	30	646
Bramley ..	36	119	86	7	46	612
New Wortley ..	36	116	106	2	40	711
Middleton ..	40	125	117	2	34	422
West Hunslet ..	39	127	108	4	43	734
Crossgates ..	6	17	16	2	4	72
Burley	21	54	53	1	18	179
Halton	..	14	5	..	7	41
Kirkstall ..	9	35	37	..	4	162
Totals ..	625	2,151	1,929	94	588	9,309

Of the 2,776 mothers on the register 26 miscarried and 80 had still births.

In addition to the above 6 expectant mothers paid 6 visits to Meanwood Centre where no ante-natal clinic is held, making a total of 9,315 attendances.

Included in the number of live births are 34 sets of twins.

It was found that the average period of pregnancy at which these women first attended the Clinics was 5·5 months. Some of these default after one or two visits, and the percentage of defaulters was 20·2, which is less than in the previous year, when the figure was 30·6 per cent. Defaulters are followed up by the Health Visitors, especially first pregnancies, or women with suspected abnormality. It is occasionally found that defaulters are not actually without ante-natal care, but have transferred themselves to the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic where they may be going for confinement.

ANTE-NATAL CASES, 1935.

Clinic.	Armley.	St. Nicholas.	Hunslet.	West Street.	New Wortley.	University.	Burmantofts.	Ellerby.	Woodhouse.	Holbeck.	Barrack House.	Bramley.	Middleton.	West Hunslet.	Burley.	Halton.*	Crossgates.*	Kirkstall.*	Total.
Number of women attending—																			
First attendances	221	170	143	74	116	204	129	147	136	144	176	119	125	127	54	14	17	35	2,151
All attendances	295	211	179	100	152	268	156	188	177	187	221	155	165	166	75	14	23	44	2,776
Average number of attendances per session—																			
All women	13	13	11	9	14	14	10	12	12	11	12	12	9	15	8	..	..	..	12
Average period of pregnancy (in months) at first visit ..	4·3	5·9	5·4	6·5	5·1	5·6	6·5	5·9	6·3	5·7	4·9	4·8	5·8	4·7	4·8	5·0	5·0	5·0	5·5
Number of defaulters	28	101	76	30	41	30	45	43	15	42	44	20	12	24	11	..	..	..	562
Percentage of defaulters ..	9·5%	47·9%	42·5%	30·0%	27·0%	11·2%	28·8%	22·9%	8·5%	22·5%	20·0%	12·9%	7·0%	14·5%	14·7%	..	..	..	20·2%
Average number of attendances made by defaulters	2·4	2·3	2·5	2·0	2·3	1·5	1·8	1·6	1·5	1·5	2·2	2·0	2·3	1·7	1·1	..	..	..	1·9
Average period of pregnancy (in months) at which default took place	6·3	7·2	6·8	6·5	6·2	7·0	6·8	6·6	6·3	6·0	6·2	6·4	6·6	5·5	5·0	6·6	..	6·0	6·4

* Halton, Crossgates and Kirkstall have no special ante-natal clinic, but occasional expectant mothers are seen at the infant session.

NUMBER OF WOMEN REFERRED ON ACCOUNT OF ABNORMALITIES.

Clinic.	Armley.	St. Nicholas.	Hunslet.	West Street.	New Wortley.	University.	Burmantofts.	Ellerby.	Woodhouse.	Holbeck.	Barrack House.	Bramley.	Middleton.	West Hunslet.	Burley.	Halton.*	Crossgates.*	Kirkstall.*	Total.
To whom referred :—																			
Consultant (including consultant medical staff of Hospital) ..	14	21	19	..	7	8	12	6	5	22	6	10	8	11	..	4	1	1	155
V. D. Officer	1	4	1	..	3	4	4	1	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	27
T. B. Officer	..	..	3	..	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	17
General Practitioner	6	..	5	..	3	5	3	2	2	5	3	..	3	5	..	6	..	1	49
Special Ante-natal Institutions (with reasons, separate table)	..	1	6	..	..	2	6	6	11	4	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	2	44
Special Obstetric Institutions (with reasons, separate table)	2	7	6	..	11	9	13	18	6	13	16	2	3	2	..	1	..	3	112
General Hospital (with reasons, separate table)																			
Obstetrical reasons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Non Obstetrical reasons ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Municipal Hospitals (with reasons, separate table)																			
Obstetrical reasons	9	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	1	5	3	..	..	3	..	..	29
Non Obstetrical reasons ..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10

* Halton, Crossgates and Kirkstall have no special ante-natal clinic, but occasional expectant mothers are seen at the infant session.

When any abnormality is found at the ante-natal Clinic, the mother is transferred to a consultant, her own doctor, or the hospital. Particulars of these cases for each clinic, and where referred are given on the table on page 171.

The reasons for expectant mothers being referred to the various hospitals is given in the table appended.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS, 1935.
WOMEN REFERRED TO INSTITUTIONS BECAUSE OF ABNORMALITY.

Reason for Sending	Ante-natal Institution	Obstetrical Institution	General Hospital	Municipal Hospital	Total
Albuminuria and Toxaemia	14	15	..	7	36
Contracted pelvis and disproportion	1	42	..	..	43
Malpresentation and twins	..	13	..	2	15
Previous bad obstetrical history ..	..	7	..	..	7
Ante-partum hæmorrhage and placenta prævia ..	8	8	..	2	18
Cardiac disease	6	12	..	3	21
Varicose veins	4	4	..	2	10
Vaginal discharge ..	2	..	..	..	2
Threatened miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..
General debility and anaemia	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous medical reasons ..	8	10	10	13	41
Venereal disease ..	1	1	..	..	2
TOTAL	44	112	10	29	195

The largest number of cases referred to hospital during the ante-natal period were due to albuminuria and toxaemia, while the largest number of cases referred to hospital for confinement were due to contracted pelvis and disproportion. A total of 195 women were referred for in-patient hospital treatment from the ante-natal clinics.

Milk is supplied to necessitous expectant mothers in the last three months of pregnancy. This was supplied free to 406 mothers, and at full or assisted rates to 135.

Consultative Ante-Natal Clinic.—A total of 53 women were referred to this Clinic during the year, as compared with 89 for the previous year. Of those, 39 were referred by Clinic Doctors and 14 by private doctors.

The following table gives the reasons for sending patients :—

Contracted pelvis, disproportion (real or suspected)	24
Abnormal presentations	8
Previous bad obstetrical history	9
Diagnosis of pregnancy	3
Medical complications of pregnancy	2
Albuminuria	2
Post-natal and miscellaneous	5

The mothers all did well. There were no maternal deaths. Of the 36 births, 17 were confined at home, one of those being an instrumental delivery. Nineteen were delivered in hospital, and of these, five were induced before term, two were instrumental deliveries, and in two cases the delivery was by Caesarean section.

There were no still births, but one of the Caesarean section babies died shortly after birth.

Natal work.—Of the total 7,751 births registered in 1935, 55·2 per cent. took place in Institutions. The following table indicates the changes which have occurred in the place of confinement during the last 14 years in Leeds.

It will be noted that deliveries by midwives in the patients' homes in 1922 amounted to 46·4 per cent. of the total births ; in 1935 it was 26·6 per cent., a decrease of almost 20 per cent. On the other hand, the percentage of births in Institutions in 1922 was 17·9; in 1935 it was 55·2, an increase of 37·3 per cent.

Despite this increase in the number of women delivered in Hospital, the maternal mortality has been unaffected, which goes to prove that one cannot reduce the maternal mortality by increasing the hospital provision for normal cases.

At times the demand for hospital beds in the city is so great that in order to cope with it, a certain amount of over-crowding has to be resorted to, a most unsafe procedure. While it is essential that there should be adequate hospital accommodation for ante-natal cases, abnormal labours, and mothers with unsatisfactory homes, the time has come when it is necessary to select the cases which are to be confined in hospital. Normal confinements can be conducted quite satisfactorily and safely in good home surroundings.

SOURCE OF NOTIFICATION OF REGISTERED BIRTHS.
PERCENTAGE OF GROSS BIRTHS REGISTERED.

Year.	Midwives.	Leeds Maternity Hospital.	St. James's Hospital.	St. Mary's Infirmary.	Nursing Homes.	Doctors and others.
1922 ..	46·4%	14·8%	1·0%	0·1%	2·0%	35·7%
1923 ..	47·4%	15·4%	1·0%	0·1%	1·8%	34·2%
1924 ..	45·8%	15·9%	1·1%	0·2%	2·1%	34·9%
1925 ..	44·6%	15·9%	1·6%	0·7%	2·7%	34·5%
1926 ..	44·7%	16·9%	2·1%	1·0%	3·1%	32·2%
1927 ..	42·7%	15·5%	3·3%	1·4%	3·3%	33·8%
1928 ..	39·3%	15·7%	5·5%	2·0%	3·6%	33·9%
1929 ..	39·0%	16·0%	6·8%	2·8%	3·4%	32·1%
1930 ..	39·3%	17·8%	6·8%	3·6%	3·6%	28·9%
1931 ..	33·5%	20·0%	8·0%	3·8%	4·0%	30·7%
1932 ..	31·4%	22·8%	9·9%	3·7%	3·8%	28·4%
1933 ..	28·3%	26·4%	11·3%	4·4%	4·6%	35·0%
1934 ..	27·2%	23·6%	11·6%	5·0%	3·6%	29·0%
1935 ..	26·6%	33·2%	12·1%	5·1%	4·8%	18·2%

Specialist Service.—The number of claims received from Consultants for services rendered in connection with the Corporation's maternity scheme was 28. Of these 15 were dealt with and the total nett cost to the Corporation was £40 16s. 9d.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—The number of registered nursing homes in the city on December 31st, 1934, was 26. The following table gives particulars as to the registration of maternity and nursing homes during 1935 :—

	Maternity Homes.	Other Nursing Homes.
No. of existing registered Homes on January 1st, 1935	22	4
No. of applications for registration ..	1	..
No. of Homes registered	1	..
No. of Orders made refusing or cancelling registration	..	..
No. of Appeals against such Orders ..	..	..
No. of Cases in which such Orders have been :—		
(*a*) Confirmed on appeal	..	..
(*b*) Disallowed	..	..
No. of applications for exemption from registration	3	1
No. of Cases in which exemption has been :—		
(*a*) Granted	3	1
(*b*) Withdrawn	..	..
(*c*) Refused	..	..
No. of Cases in which registration voluntarily surrendered	3	..
Existing registration extended to include registrations as—	..	..

The total number of registered nursing homes on December 31st, 1935 was 24, comprising :—

Maternity Homes	9
Maternity and General Nursing Homes ..	11
General Nursing Homes	4

All registered homes were visited regularly and inspected, the number of visits paid for this purpose being 62. Three homes were visited in connection with the infringement of the Nursing Homes Registration Act.

Ambulance Service.—For the number of cases removed to the various lying-in Institutions by the special ambulance provided and maintained for the purpose see page 64.

Maternal Mortality.—During the year, 24 mothers lost their lives in childbirth as compared with 29 for the previous year. The rate of mortality for the city was 3·33 per thousand live births, and 3·18 per thousand total births (live and still). The corresponding figures for 1935 were 4·03 and 3·86.

Of the 24 deaths, 8 were due to sepsis, 4 to haemorrhage, 3 to toxaemia, 5 to pulmonary embolus, and the remaining 4 were due to miscellaneous causes.

The maternal mortality rate for the ante-natal Clinics was 1·48 per thousand births, and 1·43 per thousand total births (live and still).

Maternal Mortality 1926–1935.—An investigation has been made into the maternal deaths in the city during the last 10 years, numbering 314 in all.

Causes of Death.—A table giving details of causes of death for each year is given on page 177.

The largest group was sepsis with a percentage of 40·1 of the total. The number of these cases varied from year to year, without any signs of diminution in the later years. The next largest group was toxaemia with 18·5 per cent. Here the numbers were a little smaller in the latter half of the period than in the first half. This was also true of the cases due to haemorrhage which represented a percentage of 17·5 of the total. Pulmonary embolism accounted for 7·6 per cent. of the deaths.

Sepsis.—The place and character of delivery in all cases of sepsis were enquired into, and it was found that of the total 131 deaths from sepsis, 35 had occurred after normal delivery at home, and 17 after normal delivery in hospital, a total of 52 normal confinements.

The other deaths from sepsis in home confinements were :—three after easy forceps delivery, ten after difficult forceps delivery, and one after other manipulations. In hospital confinements the remaining deaths from sepsis were :—four after easy forceps delivery, twelve after difficult forceps delivery, six after Caesarean section, and eleven after other manipulations.

There was, therefore, a total of 47 deaths where there had been some operative or manipulative interference, as compared with 52 normal confinements.

MATERNAL MORTALITY 1926-1935—CAUSES OF DEATH.

Year.	Sepsis.	Hæmorrhage.	Hæmorrhage and Sepsis.	Toxæmia.	Toxæmia and Hæmorrhage.	Toxæmia and Sepsis.	Embolism	Ruptured Ectopic	Obstetric Shock.	Ruptured Uterus.	Incomplete Abortion.	Other Causes.	Total.
1926	13	6	..	5	3	..	2	1	1	1	2	2	36
1927	13	9	1	7	..	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	37
1928	17	7	..	5	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	2	36
1929	8	6	2	9	..	..	5	2	..	1	..	..	33
1930	10	8	..	10	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	32
1931	17	8	..	9	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	39
1932	8	3	..	3	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	21
1933	16	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	2	27
1934	16	3	..	5	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	29
1935	8	4	..	3	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	24
Total ..	126	55	3	58	5	2	24	13	7	7	3	11	314
Percentage of total deaths ..	40·1	17·5	1·0	18·5	1·6	0·6	7·6	4·1	2·2	2·2	1·0	3·5	

Twenty-nine deaths from sepsis occurred after abortion and in addition three died undelivered.

Toxaemia.—There was a total of 65 deaths from toxaemia. In 28 of these, the patient had had no, or inadequate, ante-natal care, 20 cases had had some ante-natal supervision, in 4 the information was not ascertainable, and in the remaining 13 the ante-natal care appeared to have been good.

Legitimacy.—Of the 314 deaths, 284 were in legitimate pregnancies, 28 in illegitimate, and in 2 cases the marital state was not known. The percentage of illegitimate cases was 8·9.

Parity.—The following table indicates the relationship of the maternal deaths to the number of pregnancies of the mother :—

Para.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Not known	Total
Number of deaths	108	60	29	33	21	8	11	7	3	2	1	5	1	25	314

Of the total deaths, 34·4 per cent. occurred in first pregnancies.

Circumstances.—The financial circumstances do not seem to have much bearing on the maternal death rate. In this series, 130 were in poor, 47 in fair, 49 in fairly good, and 86 in comfortable circumstances. In two, the circumstances were not known.

Maternal Mortality.—Age.—The following are the number of deaths which occurred in the different age groups for all cases :—

Years.	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	Over 40	Total.
Number	5	56	84	81	64	24	314

Below is shown the numbers for first pregnancies only :—

Years.	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	Over 40	Total.
Number	5	37	33	19	10	4	108

Maternal mortality is still very much in the public eye. We still see the " dangers of childbirth " advertised in the Press. All authorities are agreed on the pernicious influence which this scare propaganda has. It is difficult exactly to assess the reactions caused in women by fears unnecessarily aroused by indiscreet public emphasis on accidents of child bearing. There can be no doubt however that by inducing fear in an expectant mother, a normal delivery can be adversely affected by psychological factors.

There is no suggestion that scientific enquiry should be discouraged. It is essential that such should be continued, but it would be more beneficial if less were heard of the negative, and more of the positive aspect of motherhood.

For comparison, the following table gives the number of deaths in the whole population, both sexes and all ages, during the last ten years in Leeds :—

Organic heart disease	11,214
Bronchitis and pneumonia	8,338
Malignant disease	7,226
Tuberculosis (all forms)	5,255
Respiratory tuberculosis	4,314
Violence (all forms)	2,668
Accidents (motor vehicles)	606
Diphtheria	593
Whooping cough	523
Measles	486
Maternal deaths	314

Stillbirths and Neo-Natal Mortality.—The number of stillbirths in 1935 was 391 or 5·0 per cent. of the total births notified, as compared with 356 or 4·6 per cent. for 1934. Of the total stillbirths 43·4 per cent. occurred in first pregnancies, and 19 per cent. in women with one child, the percentage diminishing as the number of pregnancies increased.

The number of neo-natal deaths in 1935 was 239 as compared with 252 for 1934. As in the previous year, the largest number were due to prematurity which accounted for 114 deaths.

Post-Natal Supervision.—There is no separate post-natal clinic for mothers, but if any abnormality is suspected when a mother makes her first appearance with her infant, she is referred to the ante-natal clinic for examination, and if treatment is required, sent to her own doctor or to hospital.

Patients delivered in hospital are examined there post-natally four to six weeks after confinement.

As in previous years, mothers whose health was likely to be impaired by further pregnancies were referred to the Gynæcological Clinic at the Maternity Hospital, where they received advice and instruction in the use of contraceptives in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health embodied in Memorandum 1935/MCW. The number of Leeds cases who attended this Clinic during the year was 17.

Home Visiting.—The total number of visits paid by the health visitors during the year amounted to 133,718.

A complete summary of the work of the health visitors is appended :—

	VISITS.
Notified births including re-visits	106,369
Stillbirths and deaths under one month including re-visits	765
Death investigations of children from one month–five years	554
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	100
Measles	1,252
Whooping Cough	904
Pneumonia	1,088
Epidemic Diarrhœa	—
Expectant Mothers	6,129
Special visits (medical aid claims 471, cancer 62, and others 901)	1,434
Visits to ill children notified from the Leeds General Infirmary and Public Dispensary ..	459
Visits to children under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1908-1932	886
Ineffectual visits	13,778
Total visits for the year	133,718

Infant Life Protection.—During the year, 886 visits were paid to boarded out children by the Health Visitors, who are also the Infant Protection Visitors for the purposes of the Children and Young Persons Acts 1908-1932.

The table on page 181 gives particulars of the children nursed in the city for reward during 1935.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACTS, 1908-1932.

CHILDREN NURSED FOR HIRE OR REWARD DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Number of foster-mothers on the register at the beginning of the year	121
Number of foster-mothers on the register at the end of the year	113
Foster-mothers with one child	105
Foster-mothers with two children	8
Foster-mothers with three children	..
Number of children on the register at the beginning of the year	129
Number of children placed on the register during 1935	72
Number of children who ceased, during the year to come under the provision of this Act	70
Number of children transferred to other foster-mothers in Leeds	10
Number of children on the books at the end of the year	121

DETAILS AS TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO CEASED, DURING THE YEAR, TO COME UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACTS, 1908-1932.

Returned to parents or relatives	23
Attained the age of 9 years	12
Adopted without payment	8
Sent to special homes, etc.	3
Removed to other districts	18
Died	3
Foster-mothers removed with child—no trace.. ..	3
TOTAL	70

Babies under One registered during year 1935.

WELCOME.	0–1 month.	1–3 months.	3–6 months.	6–12 months.	Total.
Ellerby ..	115	92	24	30	261
West Street ..	116	101	26	25	268
Burmantofts ..	101	101	20	20	242
Hunslet ..	116	85	9	14	224
University ..	111	100	30	29	270
Woodhouse ..	141	90	20	22	273
Holbeck ..	144	77	18	34	273
Armley ..	116	129	31	30	306
Barrack House	246	263	80	64	653
St. Nicholas ..	116	75	16	23	230
Bramley ..	73	89	20	19	201
New Wortley ..	91	90	14	29	224
Middleton ..	114	48	17	24	203
Meanwood ..	32	51	15	10	108
West Hunslet	122	116	34	32	304
Cross Gates ..	25	34	11	9	79
Burley ..	106	108	26	18	258
Halton ..	34	41	9	16	100
Kirkstall ..	34	51	9	7	101
Totals ..	1,953	1,741	429	455	4,578

Babies over One registered during year 1935.

WELCOME.	1–2 years.	2–3 years.	3–4 years.	4–5 years.	Total.
Ellerby ..	22	14	10	4	50
West Street ..	33	19	10	6	68
Burmantofts ..	13	14	6	3	36
Hunslet ..	19	7	7	3	36
University ..	29	18	22	8	77
Woodhouse ..	29	14	14	14	71
Holbeck ..	25	18	13	9	65
Armley ..	38	31	30	25	124
Barrack House	78	47	39	27	191
St. Nicholas ..	24	7	5	1	37
Bramley ..	18	13	15	9	55
New Wortley ..	17	16	7	8	48
Middleton ..	34	38	24	19	115
Meanwood ..	12	7	3	3	25
West Hunslet ..	25	19	7	8	59
Cross Gates ..	19	14	5	4	42
Burley ..	23	17	4	3	47
Halton ..	14	9	12	10	45
Kirkstall ..	16	4	5	2	27
Totals ..	488	326	238	166	1,218

ATTENDANCES MADE AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING YEAR 1935

WELCOME.	Consultations and meetings.			Morning treatment.			
	Mothers.	Babies under 1 year.	Babies 1—5 years.	Mothers.	Babies under 1 year.	Babies 1—5 years.	Callers.
Ellerby ..	4,051	2,568	1,331	3	542	83	152
West Street ..	1,162	3,493	2,393	41	618	274	77
Burmantofts ..	2,294	2,824	1,704	105	1,049	447	—
Hunslet ..	1,553	3,473	1,507	15	399	47	208
University ..	2,051	3,243	2,155	87	726	93	240
Woodhouse ..	2,423	3,510	2,096	24	538	40	45
Holbeck ..	1,800	3,344	1,971	210	938	272	222
Armley ..	2,036	3,580	3,037	449	1,390	1,828	532
Barrack House	2,843	8,649	4,577	—	1,599	74	87
St. Nicholas ..	2,002	3,001	1,423	12	501	58	443
Bramley ..	727	2,579	1,575	13	423	30	122
New Wortley..	1,008	2,836	1,726	263	947	361	56
Middleton ..	1,790	2,836	2,469	6	357	37	36
Meanwood ..	129	1,280	891	—	208	23	10
West Hunslet..	1,364	4,195	2,219	19	873	127	125
Crossgates ..	467	909	602	—	102	12	7
Burley ..	685	3,357	1,898	2	552	121	36
Halton ..	430	1,283	1,127	4	188	42	29
Kirkstall ..	179	1,027	541	17	218	24	4
Totals ..	28,994	57,987	35,242	1,270	12,168	3,993	2,431

Infant Welfare Centres.—There are 19 Infant Welfare Centres situated in different parts of the city.

Owing to the clearance of slum areas, and the opening out of new housing estates in other parts of the city, it will be necessary to transfer some of the existing centres to these new areas.

The University Welcome transferred its premises to the East Leeds School Clinic on October 10th, 1935. This clinic serves the Gipton, Torre, York Road and Selby Road estates as well as part of the York Road area.

Plans for the building of a Health Centre at Middleton are being proceeded with. This centre will be for the joint use of the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Departments.

Attendances at Centres.—The number of new babies under one year admitted to the Welcomes during 1935 was 4,578, between one and two years 488, and between two and five years 730.

Of the total children born during the year, 63·5 per cent. attended at one or other of the Welcomes as compared with 62·4 per cent. for last year. The total number of names on the registers at the Welcomes at the commencement of the year was 9,663; during the year 5,796 new children were registered making a total of 15,459. This total is practically the same as for 1934.

The total attendances of all babies at all the Welcomes during the year was 109,390, which includes attendances at the morning treatment clinics, a decrease of 673 compared with the figure for 1934.

The mortality rate of infants attending the Welcomes was 23 as against 64 for the city.

Infant Consultations.—The number of infant sessions at one Centre is five per week, at three 3, at eleven 2, and at four 1.

Medical Findings at the Welcomes.—The table on page 185 gives details of the condition of children on their admission to the Welcomes during 1935, with the percentages of normal children for each Clinic. Last year's percentage of 55 is slightly less than that for the previous year. The table on page 186 indicates the defects discovered in children during the year. The total number of defects was 7,821, the largest groups being as usual minor digestive disorders 1,377, rickets 1,148, bronchitis 931, and malnutrition and debility 911. Minor defects only are treated at the Welcomes. Where there is definite illness or the defects are serious the children are referred to the family doctor if there is one—or if not to the Hospitals.

DEFECTS DISCOVERED IN NEW CASES ON ADMISSION TO THE CLINICS, IN 1935.

Condition.	Ellerby.	West Street.	Burmantofts.	Hunslet.	University.	Woodhouse.	Holbeck.	Armley.	Barrack House.	St. Nicholas.	Bramley.	New Wortley.	Middleton.	Meanwood.	West Hunslet.	Crossgates.	Burley.	Halton.	Kirkstall	Total.
Normal	115	172	108	142	179	165	127	214	400	128	115	99	106	101	163	46	216	61	52	2,709
Malnutrition	32	14	41	25	15	62	17	21	43	37	36	2	20	11	7	10	46	14	18	471
Debility	10	15	14	1	..	3	2	10	4	1	12	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	78
Rickets	12	12	13	11	6	15	19	19	34	12	11	20	7	1	18	10	9	2	10	241
Minor digestive disturbances ..	105	17	111	31	9	52	20	33	86	19	91	13	29	7	15	16	12	7	9	682
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	3	7	4	2	..	15	3	8	5	2	5	7	1	..	2	6	..	2	1	73
Developmental defects	56	4	76	6	2	20	19	9	16	7	55	10	2	4	10	9	2	13	15	335
Skin diseases	7	2	5	4	3	5	15	3	11	1	4	9	4	..	10	1	6	3	4	97
Bronchitis	20	6	12	12	2	11	3	3	4	9	6	5	5	..	1	..	6	..	2	107
Phimosis	..	8	..	6	15	..	6	10	25	2	..	6	7	..	3	1	..	..	9	98
Dental Caries	2	1	4	..	3	11	1	4	4	..	3	4	2	..	2	..	..	2	1	44
Infant feeding difficulty ..	..	..	..	7	1	5	25	..	7	8	1	22	4	..	40	2	1	..	12	135
Inflammatory eye conditions ..	6	11	3	7	2	6	11	6	14	8	..	10	5	..	6	..	3	..	..	98
Umbilical Hernia	..	4	1	..	24	2	8	11	29	..	..	19	5	1	23	1	..	..	4	132
Otorrhoea	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	20
Prematurity	9	6	10	3	10	4	8	6	10	3	12	3	1	2	1	2	10	..	3	103
Squint	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	6
Infectious Diseases	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	8
Acute Gastro Enteritis	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Granulating Umbilicus	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	36
Infantile Paralysis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Nocturnal Enuresis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cervical Adenitis	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Mental Deficiency..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
Abscess or minor sepsis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Mongol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Worms	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Stomatitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Venereal Disease	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nasal Catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7
Miscellaneous	21	..	7	2	..	3	7	7	5	1	6	5	..	1	10	8	3	..	3	89
Total	408	290	411	261	272	387	303	367	712	240	360	259	199	129	329	120	318	106	146	5,617
Total number of cases included in the above	253	278	253	248	272	345	273	359	710	229	216	235	198	127	303	98	303	103	126	4,929
Percentage of Normal Children	45·5	61·9	42·7	57·3	65·8	47·8	46·5	59·6	56·3	55·9	53·2	42·1	53·5	79·5	53·8	46·9	71·3	59·2	41·3	55·0

Average percentage of normal children for all clinics is 55.0%

MEDICAL FINDINGS AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING, 1935.

Condition.	Ellerby.	West Street.	Burmantofts.	Hunslet.	University.	Woodhouse.	Holbeck.	Armley.	Barrack House.	St. Nicholas.	Bramley.	New Wortley.	Middleton.	Meanwood.	West Hunslet.	Crossgates.	Burley.	Halton.	Kirkstall.	Total.
Defect—																				
Malnutrition	83	8	56	30	26	51	29	10	42	36	43	18	25	6	18	6	20	25	8	540
Debility	61	29	40	2	8	38	10	31	51	5	38	..	10	1	..	5	17	15	10	371
Minor digestive disturbances	43	62	40	64	49	86	81	139	241	69	41	92	85	18	162	10	36	36	23	1,377
Rickets	68	56	40	62	22	52	152	70	110	51	30	136	31	14	175	19	20	27	13	1,148
Skin diseases	23	18	22	23	21	41	58	31	80	30	35	66	25	6	95	10	16	15	5	620
Bronchitis	59	22	38	88	94	40	83	14	124	90	23	53	86	6	50	14	22	18	7	931
Developmental defects ..	39	4	42	19	5	18	25	9	19	23	37	16	10	6	24	1	37	22	25	381
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	29	14	12	15	35	37	25	32	47	16	12	19	24	3	32	12	9	9	3	385
Inflammatory eye conditions	14	28	3	13	9	16	28	40	26	23	3	15	13	2	23	2	17	4	1	280
Otorrhoea	14	17	14	12	15	14	13	19	24	10	7	9	13	1	10	6	5	5	..	208
Dental caries	12	10	5	4	11	16	28	20	19	1	6	22	22	3	32	2	8	3	1	225
Infectious disease	1	8	..	8	3	3	7	5	11	3	1	1	8	..	1	..	17	14	..	91
Acute gastro enteritis	26	1	7	..	29	2	2	2	49	1	5	..	18	3	1	5	5	9	2	167
Umbilical hernia	..	9	..	..	39	12	29	15	65	..	..	35	33	10	42	8	..	..	..	297
Phimosis	..	3	..	9	15	..	3	..	66	13	..	..	24	..	..	5	..	..	..	138
Squint	5	5	3	3	5	8	6	12	14	3	3	2	5	1	11	..	3	4	3	96
Adenitis	9	..	4	5	3	8	4	8	14	3	9	..	12	..	3	11	..	..	4	97
Mental deficiency	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	16
Tuberculosis	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	9
Rheumatism	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	11
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Worms	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	17
Prematurity	12	9	11	..	..	7	..	6	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	63
Infantile Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5
Granulating Umbilicus ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	45
Stomatitis	..	..	..	1	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	19
Anæmia	10	1	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	36
Nasopharynx Infection ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	70
Myotonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enuresis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	8	..	..	..	12
Rhinitis	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Miscellaneous	18	3	11	3	1	22	15	4	4	10	13	9	13	14	3	11	..	..	..	154
TOTALS	531	308	353	363	391	509	621	468	1,010	389	334	544	463	101	740	137	232	214	113	7,821

Nutrition Investigation.—An investigation is proceeding into the growth rate in babies on different diets. These are divided into three groups, viz. :—

(*a*) Breast fed babies, *i.e.* breast fed continuously for at least five months.

(*b*) Artificially fed babies, *i.e.* less than three weeks breast feeding.

(*c*) Partially breast and artificially fed babies, *i.e.* those not included in (*a*) and (*b*).

Comparisons are being made of the weight charts, and full and stem length charts of these infants in the different groups.

Breast Feeding.—At all Clinics during the year, an investigation was undertaken into the reasons for breast feeding having to be supplemented or discontinued prematurely.

The table on page 188 gives the reasons for breast feeding having to be supplemented at the various months. This group comprises 527 cases, and it was found that the reason given for 67·7 per cent. of these was insufficient milk, and it was mostly at the second or third month that supplementary feeds were found to be required.

The reasons for breast feeding having to be discontinued at the various months is given on page 189. A total of 874 cases are included in this group. It will be seen that insufficient milk again accounted for the largest number of cases of premature weaning, viz. 32·6 per cent. of the total, and this occurred mostly during the first three months. Illness of the mother, for the most part in the first two months, accounted for 19·5 per cent., and the health or condition of the child for 6·3 per cent.

Menstruation in Nursing Mothers.—During the year a special note was made of the date of resumption of menstruation in nursing mothers. The following table gives particulars of the month after delivery at which menstruation occurred, relation to the duration of breast feeding being also taken into consideration. A group of 130 mothers was investigated.

Reasons for Breast Feeding being Supplemented at the Various Months.

Reasons.	Illness of Mother.	Local Breast Conditions.	Insufficient Milk.	Mother Menstruating.	Advice of Doctor.	Domestic Reasons.	Health or Condition of Child.	Cause not known.	Total.	Percentage.
1st Month ..	11	2	54	1	2	2	12	3	87	16·5%
2nd Month	15	4	100	..	2	7	14	8	150	28·5%
3rd Month ..	9	3	102	1	2	2	10	4	133	25·2%
4th Month ..	6	3	47	2	3	2	4	2	69	13·1%
5th Month ..	6	1	39	4	3	2	5	1	61	11·6%
6th Month ..	2	..	13	..	3	1	1	..	20	3·8%
7th Month ..	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	7	1·3%
TOTAL ..	52	13	357	8	17	16	46	18	527	
Percentage ..	9·9%	2·5%	67·7%	1·5%	3·2%	3·0%	8·7%	3·4%		100·0%

Reasons for Breast Feeding being Discontinued at the Various Months.

Reasons.	Illness of Mother.	Local Breast Conditions.	Insufficient Milk.	Mother Menstruating.	Mother Pregnant.	Mother died or Child Adopted.	Non-perseverence of Mother.	Advice of Private Doctor.	Domestic Reasons.	Health or condition of Child.	Cause not known.	Total.	Percentage.
1st Month	84	11	65	2	..	7	7	5	18	16	74	289	33·1%
2nd Month	40	13	83	3	..	..	27	19	16	11	44	256	29·3%
3rd Month	25	6	63	5	..	..	13	4	9	12	24	161	18·4%
4th Month	9	3	42	2	..	..	11	1	5	7	9	89	10·2%
5th Month	8	..	17	2	1	..	..	1	2	3	8	42	4·8%
6th Month	3	1	10	1	1	..	..	4	3	4	2	29	3·3%
7th Month	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	0·9%
Total ..	170	34	285	15	2	7	58	34	53	55	161	874	
Percentage	19·5%	3·9%	32·6%	1·7%	0·2%	0·8%	6·6%	3·9%	6·1%	6·3%	18·4%		100·0%

MENSTRUATION IN NURSING MOTHERS.

		Month after delivery at which menstruation recommenced.												TOTAL.
Months.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Duration of Breast Feeding in months.	0	7	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	1	5	8	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18
	2	1	3	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	3	1	1	5	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	15
	4	..	2	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
	9	1	11	6	12	8	8	1	1	5	2	..	..	55
TOTAL ..		15	29	25	25	14	9	2	3	5	2	..	1	130

It will be noted that the time of recommencement of menstruation depends greatly on whether the infant was fed for only a few months or for the whole nine months. It also varies considerably in the 55 mothers who breast-fed their babies for the nine months, menstruation returning mostly between the second and the sixth months.

Leeds Babies' Welcome Association.—The Maternity and Child Welfare Department continued to work in close co-operation with the Leeds Babies' Welcome Association during the year. The services of the voluntary workers at the Welcomes continues to be most helpful and much appreciated. The work of the Association is worthy of high commendation. I take this opportunity of extending the thanks of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the Health Department to the Association—President, Officers, Members of Committee and Helpers generally—for their valuable work during the year, and for their constant interest and support.

Central Clinic.—The work done here as in previous years, includes dental treatment to expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under five years, orthopædic consultations, artificial sunlight treatment, massage, electrical treatment and remedial exercises, diphtheria immunisation, venereal diseases clinic, and X-Ray clinic.

Dental Clinic.—The total number of new patients who received dental treatment during the year was 765, and included 205 expectant mothers, 342 mothers and 218 children. The total for the previous year was practically the same. The number of treatments was :—expectant mothers 1,551, mothers 6,962 and children 939, a total of 9,452. Dentures were supplied to 343 mothers, of which 108 were full upper and lower dentures, 30 full upper only, 17 full lower only, 28 full upper and partial lower, 1 full lower and partial upper, and the remainder (159) partial plates, remodels and repairs.

The total cost to the Corporation was £304 8s. 6d. of which £375 13s. 1d. was recovered from the patients. The patients payments include several claims brought forward from the previous year.

Orthopaedic Clinic.—A total of 395 children attended this Clinic during the year as compared with 430 for the previous year. Most of the cases were re-examined in three months time or less, and their progress ascertained.

The total number of attendances at the Clinic was 768, an average of 16 per session. The following table gives an indication of the type of case referred by the Welcome doctors to this Clinic :—

General rickets	15
Genu valgum	200
Genu varum	65
Talipes	19
Flat feet	13
Torticollis	11
Deformities of spine	13
Different types of paralysis	10
Deformities and diseases of hip ..	6
Miscellaneous	43
Total	395

Nine cases were referred to Hospital for operation, and 14 cases were admitted to the Marguerite Home, Thorp Arch.

Appliances were supplied to 47 cases at a cost of £39 11s. 4d. of which £15 18s. 9d. was refunded by the parents.

Seventy cases were transferred to the School Orthopædic Clinic on reaching the age of five years.

Four trained masseuses attend regularly at the Welcomes, two of whom do artificial sunlight treatment as well as massage. There is also a voluntary masseuse who does one session a week at Halton. During the year 13,259 massage treatments were given.

The number of cases referred for massage by the Clinic doctors is increasing rapidly, with the result, that there are waiting lists at several of the Clinics. This is naturally unsatisfactory, as some of these defects must be treated at once if crippling is to be avoided. Some temporary part-time help will have to be obtained, and a more discriminating selection made of cases for treatment.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.—This treatment is given at Central Clinic, Holbeck, Armley and Hunslet Welcomes. All cases are examined by the doctors in charge before being put on treatment, they are also seen during the course of treatment, and before being discharged.

The following table indicates the numbers attending those Clinics :—

Clinic.	Under 1 year.	2–5 years.	Total children.	Mothers.	Total treatments.
Central ..	36	437	473	4	4,874
Holbeck ..	35	125	160	..	2,254
Armley ..	6	109	115	5	1,911
Hunslet ..	36	69	105	..	1,451
TOTAL ..	113	740	853	9	10,490

X-Ray Clinic.—The total number of X-Ray cases examined during the year was 113, comprising 69 expectant mothers, 41 children and 3 adults.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—The total number of patients referred to this Clinic during the year was 32, which included 10 expectant mothers, 10 mothers and 12 infants. The attendances made totalled 90, as follows :—55 for mothers, 15 for expectant mothers and 20 for children.

Milk Distribution.—Particulars respecting the amount of liquid and dried milk supplied to mothers attending the Welcomes are given in the appended tables.

The Almoning Committee met on 50 occasions, and considered 6,250 applications. This is 645 less than in the previous year. Details of the work of the milk staff are given in the table appended.

WORK OF MILK STAFF.

	I. Quarter.	II. Quarter.	III. Quarter.	IV. Quarter.	Year.
Applications dealt with (new)	451	294	440	375	1,560
,, ,, (repeat)	3,444	3,161	3,285	3,013	12,903
,, ,, (refused)	..	..	..	..	..
No. of re-applications ..	164	129	80	125	498
*No. of external cases dealt with at the office ..	294	273	315	357	1,239
	4,353	3,857	4,120	3,870	16,200
No. of visits to Welcomes paid by the milk secretaries	164	147	153	156	620

* Persons under treatment at the Public Dispensary and the General Infirmary.

AMOUNT OF DRIED MILK DISTRIBUTED IN LBS. (YEAR 1935).

WELCOME.	Free.	Assisted.	Full Price.	Issued through Public Assistance Committee.	TOTAL.
Ellerby	1,742	1,703	838	883	5,166
West Street	1,709	676	242	730	3,357
Burmantofts	1,411	1,007¾	707¼	592	3,718
Hunslet	1,237	912	981	408	3,538
University	1,895½	1,107½	642½	423½	4,069
Woodhouse	1,335	1,113	608	517	3,573
Holbeck	1,219¼	1,249	644	468	3,580¼
Armley	756	349	304	127	1,536
Chapeltown	2,112	1,431	1,959¼	822¾	6,325
St. Nicholas	1,646	1,205½	540	566	3,957½
Bramley	472	462	712	83	1,729
New Wortley	1,114	847	286	272	2,519
Middleton	1,131	1,284	498	162	3,075
West Hunslet	923	771	694	216	2,604
Burley	231	269	533	124	1,157
Crossgates	292	200	269	60	821
Halton	334	152	425	27	938
External	622	164	10	90	886
Totals	20,181¾	14,902¾	10,893	6,571¼	52,548¾

NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS, YEAR 1935 (DRIED MILK).

WELCOME.	Free.	Assisted.	Full Price.	TOTAL.
Ellerby	211	118	71	400
West Street	155	64	32	251
Burmantofts	177	96	65	338
Hunslet	112	70	107	289
University	168	92	55	315
Woodhouse	156	94	66	316
Holbeck	130	105	68	303
Armley	71	37	49	157
Chapeltown	197	103	155	455
St. Nicholas	184	89	56	329
Bramley	43	48	69	160
New Wortley	91	49	16	156
Middleton	155	79	47	281
West Hunslet	95	72	64	231
Burley	29	18	35	82
Crossgates	27	16	25	68
Halton	34	21	44	99
External	135	46	8	189
Totals	2,170	1,217	1,032	4,419

Amount of Cows' Milk Distributed in Pints. (Year 1935).

Welcome.	Free.	1d. per pint.	2d. and 2½d. per pint.	3d. and 3½d. per pint.	Total.
Ellerby	4,147	1,878	1,810½	..	7,835½
West Street ..	1,507	324	192½	..	2,023½
Burmantofts ..	2,892½	1,148	876	..	4,916½
Hunslet	1,683	635	340½	..	2,658½
University ..	3,028	2,748½	1,276½	..	7,053
Woodhouse ..	3,194½	2,207	1,112	..	6,513½
Holbeck	1,649	1,094½	709	..	3,452½
Armley	204	145	161	..	510
Chapeltown ..	3,205½	1,861½	210½	..	5,277½
St. Nicholas ..	3,728	919	792	..	5,439
Bramley	1,051	493	702½	..	2,246½
New Wortley ..	2,523	899	333½	..	3,755½
Middleton ..	2,587	1,183	1,299	..	5,069
West Hunslet ..	1,834	1,309½	973	..	4,116½
Burley	29	..	53	..	82
Crossgates ..	1,580	321	..	..	1,901
Halton	266½	58	28	..	352½
External ..	2,096½	861	861	..	3,818½
Totals ..	37,205½	18,085	11,730½	..	67,021

Number of Recipients Year 1935

Welcome.	Free.	1d. per pint.	2d. and 2½d. per pint.	3d. and 3½d. per pint.	Total.
Ellerby	32	18	18	..	68
West Street ..	12	7	2	..	21
Burmantofts ..	28	10	7	..	45
Hunslet	16	6	6	..	28
University ..	19	22	21	..	62
Woodhouse ..	36	20	31	..	87
Holbeck	20	15	10	..	45
Armley	2	4	2	..	8
Chapeltown ..	31	19	2	..	52
St. Nicholas ..	29	16	11	..	56
Bramley	12	4	7	..	23
New Wortley ..	26	13	7	..	46
Middleton ..	16	8	7	..	31
West Hunslet ..	14	15	8	..	37
Burley	1	..	1	..	2
Crossgates ..	10	2	..	..	12
Halton	2	1	1	..	4
External ..	37	20	13	..	70
Totals	343	200	154	..	697

Cost of Milk Distribution Scheme for Year ended 31st December, 1935.

Expenditure	£	s.	d.	Income.	£	s.	d.
By salaries and wages	638	11	0	To cash received for sale of dried milk	2,053	3	1
,, Cost of dried milk	3,390	9	0				
,, Cost of cows' milk	943	14	6				
,, Printing, stationery, etc... ..	38	16	9				
,, Superannuation Contributions ..	32	6	1				
,, Sundries	11	5	5	,, balance—loss ..	3,001	19	8
	£5,055	2	9		£5,055	2	9

Nett cost per head to Corporation, £0 11s. 8½d.

During the year, the amount of dried milk distributed in Leeds amounted to 20·53 tons, of which 9·01 tons were given free to 2,170 mothers and babies, and 11·52 tons were supplied at full or assisted rates to 2,249 mothers and babies. In 1934 the corresponding figures were 11·36 tons given free to 2,283 mothers, and 12·29 tons supplied at full or assisted rates to 2,078 persons.

In addition, 2·93 tons were distributed at the Welcomes to cases in receipt of Public Assistance, as compared with 3·00 tons in 1934. The cost of milk supplied to Public Assistance cases is defrayed by the Public Assistance Committee.

The amounts of fresh cow's milk distributed during the year were 4,651 gallons free to 343 babies, and 3,727 gallons at full or assisted rates to 354 babies ; in 1934 the corresponding figures were 4,761 gallons free to 337 babies, and 2,208 gallons at full or assisted rates to 225 babies.

Convalescent Treatment for Mothers and Babies and Toddlers.—As in previous years, the arrangement for the convalescence of mothers with babies through the Leeds Convalescent Society was continued, on behalf of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Most of the mothers were sent to the Homes at Withernsea and Harrogate, others being sent to different seaside and country houses. The mothers all found the change and rest very beneficial.

Convalescence was arranged for 75 mothers and babies, and 15 mothers without babies. There is a larger number of the latter this year, as the Homes at Withernsea and Harrogate only take babies up to 7 months for obvious reasons. The average period of stay at the Convalescent Homes was 13·77 days. The nett cost to the Corporation of this provision was £351 14s. 3d. or an average of £1 19s. 8¾d. per case per week.

In addition to the above, 145 children under 5 years were sent for convalescence to Meanwood Convalescent Home. The average stay of each child was 21·6 days, and the cost to the Corporation was £3 5s. 3d. per case. The total cost to the Corporation was £489 13s. 3d. of which £16 11s. 6d. was refunded by the parents.

Infants' Hospital, Wyther.—The Hospital continued to be a most useful part of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service. Details of the work of the Hospital are given in the attached tables. The cases admitted to the Hospital as in previous years consisted for the most part of children suffering from dietetic disorders, malnutrition, marasmus, and rickets with their various accompanying ailments. Several cases were referred from the Orthopædic Clinic, the General Infirmary and the Public Dispensary.

The 50 cots which the Hospital provides were well occupied during the year.

There were only three deaths during the year, all due to prematurity in infants under one year.

The work of the Infants' Hospital, for the last twenty years, has been carried out in an adapted house. The results, despite this, as far as the children are concerned, have been very good—many infant lives have been saved, and many crippling defects and diseased conditions have been cured. The city could certainly not do without such a provision in its scheme for the care of child life. However, with all the improvements now being carried out at the Municipal Hospitals, and one might add at the Voluntary Hospitals too, it would not appear to be inopportune to revive the question of a new Infants' Hospital. The present hospital has done splendid service but it was never a hospital in the true sense of the term but a dwelling-house adapted for hospital purposes. It has outlived its usefulness and should be replaced at the earliest possible moment by a new and up-to-date hospital. Other cities have made this provision and there is no reason why Leeds should lag behind.

ANALYSIS OF CASES TREATED DURING 1935.

Reason for admission.	Under one year.		Over one year.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Rickets	1	3	14	7	25
Rickets and Bronchitis	1	..	4	1	6
Rickets and Malnutrition	1	..	4	3	8
Rickets with Marked Deformity	..	..	11	5	16
Malnutrition	3	..	16	26	45
Malnutrition and Bronchitis	5	..	5	5	15
Malnutrition and Otorrhoea	..	..	3	1	4
Malnutrition and Corneal Ulcers	..	..	..	1	1
Malnutrition and Convulsions	..	1	..	..	1
Malnutrition and Mental Deficiency ..	..	..	..	1	1
Malnutrition and Gland Abscess	..	..	..	1	1
Malnutrition and Syphilis	1	..	..	..	1
Dietetic	2	3	..	..	5
Marasmus	7	3	2	..	12
Bronchiectasis	..	..	1	..	1
Spinal Kyphosis	..	..	7	1	8
Infantile Paralysis	..	..	1	2	3
Still's Disease	..	..	..	1	1
Coeliac Disease	..	..	..	1	1
Little's Disease	..	..	1	1	2
Rheumatism	..	..	..	1	1
Acute Gastro Enteritis	..	2	..	..	2
Osteomeylitis	..	..	..	2	2
Osteoclasis	..	..	..	1	1
Cerebral Tuberculoma	..	..	..	1	1
Tuberculosis	..	..	5	1	6
Prematurity	1	3	..	..	4
TOTAL	22	15	74	63	174

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED IN THE INFANTS' HOSPITAL, WYTHER.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in Hospital, January 1st, 1935	28	16	44
Admitted during the year ..	68	62	130
Discharged during the year ..	65	60	125
Died during the year	1	2	3
Remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1935	30	16	46

Mortality rate per cent. on admissions 2·3. Average stay in Hospital 94 days.

CLASSIFICATION OF ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX.

Males.		Females.		Total Infants.		Grand Total.
Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	
15	53	12	50	27	103	130

Day Nursery.—For many years, better premises have been sought for the Day Nursery, but it was difficult to obtain a suitable house in the right position. Fortunately, other premises have at last been obtained, and the work is now being carried on at the new Nursery at Blenheim Lodge. This house is in every way superior to the old premises in Cobden Place. There will be slightly more accommodation, and there is the great advantage of a large garden for the children to sleep and play in.

The number of children admitted for the first time during the year was 95 as compared with 40 for the previous year. The total attendances are given in the accompanying table.

Residential Nursery.—There were 36 children in residence on January 1st, 1935; 177 cases were admitted during the year, 184 were discharged, and 29 remained in residence on December 31st, 1935.

Nine of the children were illegitimate. The reasons for other admissions were as follows:—in 92 cases mothers expecting confinement; in 70 cases illness of mothers; in 13 cases deaths of mothers; in 25 cases mothers going for convalescence; in 2 cases mothers out at work; in one case illness of father, and in one case mother deserted.

I should like once more to express my own appreciation and that of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, of the work of the Executive Committee of the Day and Residential Nurseries whose services given ungrudgingly have been of great value.

TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF RESIDENT DAY CHILDREN AT THE NURSERIES IN AGE GROUPS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

Nursery.	Whole attendances.				Half attendances.			
	Under 3 years.	3-5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.	Under 3 years.	3-5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.
Spring Bank Residential Nursery ..	12,650	20	..	12,670	..	..	..	..
Blenheim Lodge* Day Nursery	8,186	1,392	..	9.578	640	116	..	756

*Cobden Place to 6th June, 1935.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

INCLUDING REPORTS BY THE
CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER
AND THE CITY ANALYST.

MEAT INSPECTION.

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Veterinary Officer.*

Slaughter-houses.—During the year the number of private slaughter-houses was reduced by four, two being registered slaughter-houses which had fallen into disuse and were removed from the register by order of the City Council, one also a registered slaughter-house being demolished as part of a slum clearance scheme, and the fourth a licensed slaughter-house, the licence for which was not renewed.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN USE.

	Number in use on December 31st.					
	1920	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Public Abattoir	1	1	1	1	1	1
Private slaughter-houses (registered)	63	43	42	41	39	36
Private slaughter-houses (licensed)	8	9	9	9	9	8
Knackers' Yards	2	1	1	1	1	1

The inspectors paid a total of 6,339 visits to the 44 private slaughter-houses, an average of 144 visits, or approximately 2·8 visits per week, to each slaughter-house.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND IN PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

	Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
Public Abattoir ..	1933	24,177	11,916	88,068	6,666	130,827
	1934	26,243	16,273	84,231	8,228	134,975
	1935	29,288	20,893	79,435	11,984	141,600
Private Slaughter-Houses ..	1933	13,745	9,857	65,226	43,213	132,041
	1934	12,833	10,764	60,055	41,177	124,829
	1935	13,067	12,559	60,355	50,413	136,394

As will be seen from the above table, the number of animals slaughtered in the city tends to increase in both the Public Abattoir and private slaughter-houses. Provision is being made for an extension of the slaughtering facilities at the Public Abattoir, and the private slaughter-houses are being utilised to their fullest capacity, but there can be no doubt that with the continued extension of the city, further and better slaughtering facilities will need to be provided, and when that matter is considered it will probably be found convenient to build an entirely new abattoir on a site more convenient than the existing one and at the same time to abolish all private slaughter-houses.

Meat and other foods condemned as unsound.—The appended table indicates the amount of diseased and unsound meat and other food condemned and disposed of during the year.

MEAT, ETC., DESTROYED BY CONSENT.

	1935	1934.	1933.	1932.
Beef	217,021 lbs.	197,440 lbs.	157,182 lbs.	157,181 lbs.
Veal	6,965 ,,	6,609 ,,	6,014 ,,	6,826 ,,
Mutton	9,189 ,,	12,344 ,,	11,350 ,,	10,805 ,,
Bacon and Ham ..	40 ,,	23 ,,	495 ,,	570 ,,
Pork	41,314 ,,	33,736 ,,	34,413 ,,	33,360 ,,
Offals	89,287 ,,	120,891 ,,	137,688 ,,	112,236 ,,
Rabbits	7,446 ,,	14,188 ,,	10,859 ,,	15,001 ,,
Poultry	785 ,,	354 ,,	655 ,,	11,996 ,,
Game	73 ,,	483 ,,	880 ,,	198 ,,
Cheese	18,127 ,,	5,742 ,,	60 ,,	..
Fish	37,895 ,,	33,569 ,,	69,805 ,,	102,653 lbs.
Shellfish	29,065 ,,	33,257 ,,	21,179 ,,	42,576 ,,
Fruit	6,627 ,,	12,384 ,,	12,272 ,,	7,419 ,,
Vegetables ..	44,861 ,,	109,123 ,,	87,180 ,,	84,101 ,,
Edible fungi ..	205 ,,	458 ,,	2,307 ,,	139 ,,
Inedible fungi ..	..	..	39 ,,	..
Yeast	..	..	..	..
Tinned Goods ..	2,761 lbs.	3,569 lbs.	13,330 lbs.	6,193 lbs.
Sundries	5,043 ,,	434 ,,	199 ,,	793 ,,
TOTALS ..	516,704 lbs.	584,604 lbs.	565,907 lbs.	592,047 lbs.
No. of Eggs ..	304	5,906	600	..

The following cases were taken into court under the Public Health Act, 1875.

No.	Section.	Result of Hearing.	Remarks.
1	117	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act	Salesman
2	117	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act	Employee
3	117	Dismissed	Butcher
4	117	Dismissed	Wholesale fruit merchant
5	117	Fined £10 and ordered to pay costs	Butcher

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—This Act continues to be well observed throughout the city. During the year 11 licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted by the City Council, all of which will expire on December 31st, 1937.

Shell-fish.—The condition of all shell-fish coming into the city for sale continues to receive special attention.

During the year 14 samples of mussels and 1 sample of oysters were submitted for bacteriological examination. It was reported by the City Bacteriologist that 2 samples of mussels forwarded from places in this country, and 5 forwarded from places in Ireland, were unsatisfactory, and action was taken immediately under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, regarding the mussels of British origin, whilst the Town Clerk took up the matter regarding the Irish mussels.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.—The following is a summary of the cases taken into court under the Regulations during the year.

No.	Article.	Result of Hearing.	Remarks.
1	9	Fined 40/– and ordered to pay costs	Butcher
2	9	Do. do. do.	Do.
3	9	Fined £10 and ordered to pay costs	Do.

Food-preparing places.—The following table gives a summary of the work done under Section 44 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1930.

Applications submitted for registration ..		21
Applications approved :—		
(*a*) Pork butchers	5	
(*b*) Beef butchers	11	
(*c*) Potted meat makers	3	
		19
Applications disapproved		2
Number of visits to :—		
(*a*) Food preparing places	335	
(*b*) Restaurants	20	
		355

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

BY

J. A. Dixon, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Inspector and Veterinary Inspector.*

Tuberculosis Order of 1925.—As will be seen from the appended table, the number of animals dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order is about the same as the preceding year, and this apparent lack of improvement must be expected inasmuch as a city like Leeds is not a breeding area but depends for its supply of cattle on places outside its boundary. A reduction of the incidence of tuberculosis in the milch herds of Leeds can only be expected when such a reduction is effected throughout the country. During the year 84 reports of suspected tuberculosis were received of which 55 came from owners as compared with 45 the previous year. The remaining 29 cases were found by the Veterinary Officers of the Department during their routine quarterly inspections. It will be observed that whilst cowkeepers are reporting more freely, reliance must still be placed upon regular and routine veterinary inspection.

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE WORKING OF THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1935, ESTIMATED BOVINE POPULATION .. 2,893.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS REPORTED ..		84		
(*a*) By Owner ..		55		
(*b*) By Veterinary Advisor to owner ..		..		
(*c*) By Veterinary Officer acting under the :—				
1. Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ..		19		
2. Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 ..		6		
3. Tuberculosis Order of 1925 ..		4		
ANIMALS EXAMINED ..		2,513		
(*a*) Cows in milk ..		2,023		
(*b*) Other Cows or Heifers ..		450		
(*c*) Other Bovine animals ..		40		
ANIMALS TESTED WITH TUBERCULIN ..		1		
ANIMALS FOUND DISEASED ..		63		
(*a*) Having Tuberculosis of the Udder ..		18		
(*b*) Giving Tuberculous Milk and showing lesions of Tuberculosis		..		
(*c*) Suffering from Tuberculous Emaciation ..		1		
(*d*) Affected, but not as in *a*, *b*, or *c* ..		44		
COMPENSATION PAYABLE—		£	s.	d.
(*a*) Full value ..	(0)	0	0	0
(*b*) Three-fourths value ..	(16)	157	10	0
(*c*) One-fourth value or 30/- ..	(47)	129	10	0
Total Compensation ..		£287	0	0
Total Salvage received ..		54	6	8
Nett Compensation ..		232	13	4
Recoverable from Government, 75% of Gross Compensation		215	5	0
ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES—		£	s.	d.
(*a*) 1. Veterinary examinations ..		0	0	0
2. Cost of tuberculin ..		0	0	6
3. Notification fees ..		0	0	0
(*b*) Reference to a Pathological Institute ..		1	0	0
(*c*) Valuation of Animals slaughtered ..		0	0	0
(*d*) Cost of travelling ..		42	0	0
Total Expenses ..		£43	0	6
Total charges to allot to Tuberculosis Order expenditure		£60	8	10

The total number of animals examined was 2,513 ; one was tested with tuberculin. Of the animals examined, 63 were affected with the disease as defined by the Order, 44 of which had a chronic cough and shewed definite clinical signs of tuberculosis, while 18 were affected with tuberculosis of the udder, and one with tuberculous emaciation. All the 63 animals were slaughtered and examined post mortem when it was found that in 47 cases the animals were affected with "advanced" tuberculosis, while in the remaining 16 the disease was not "advanced."

One cow exposed for sale at the Victoria Cattle Market and one at the Whitkirk Auction Mart were found to be diseased ; the first was removed to the owner's premises at Rothwell, and the other was slaughtered. Post mortem examination confirmed the diagnosis.

Swine Fever Order of 1908.—During the year there were received 38 reports of suspected swine fever, all of which were investigated by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In 10 cases the diagnosis was confirmed, as compared with 8 in the previous year.

No proceedings were taken during the year for infringements of the Order.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1922.—The administration of this Order has necessitated the issuing of 1,253 licences for the dispersal of 12,288 pigs from the Whitkirk Auction Mart, while 1,676 visits were paid to pig-keeping premises to ascertain whether the recently removed store pigs were detained and isolated for the appropriate period.

No proceedings were taken during the year for infringements of the Order.

Parasitic Mange Orders of 1911 and 1918.—One case of suspected parasitic mange was reported during the year, but the microscopical examination of skin scrapings proved negative and the animal was released.

Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules Order of 1911.—No horses, asses or mules were despatched from the city for slaughter at British ports during the year.

Anthrax Order of 1928.—During the year 6 cases of suspected anthrax were reported ; microscopic examination revealed one case to be positive. All necessary precautions were taken in this case ; the carcase was destroyed by incineration under supervision and the cart in which the animal had been conveyed and all implements used were disinfected. The slaughter-house and all implements, etc., were thoroughly disinfected.

Sheep Scab Order of 1928.—No case of sheep scab occurred in the city during the year.

Several small consignments of contact sheep were received for immediate slaughter in the city and the skins were immersed in an approved sheep dip in accordance with the Order.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928.—No case of this disease occurred in the city during the year, and the city was not affected by the various Orders made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in connection with outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in other parts of the country.

Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933.—The administration of this Order has entailed the issuing of 333 licences for the removal from the Victoria Cattle Market of 1,303 cattle and 167 sheep recently landed from Ireland. In addition to these, 346 movement licences were issued for the movement of 3,709 cattle and 9,406 sheep recently landed from Ireland but dispersed without passing through the Victoria Cattle Market.

Irish store cattle to the number of 191 were received in the city, and these were all duly inspected on arrival and further visits paid to see that they were isolated and detained for the prescribed period of six clear days following their arrival, in accordance with the Order.

It was necessary in one instance to institute proceedings for an infringement of the Order; a drover was summoned in respect of an irregular movement of sheep contrary to the conditions of the licence, and was ordered to pay 4/– costs.

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.—No Canadian cattle were received in the city during the year.

Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931.—This order has, on the whole, been satisfactorily observed by the persons engaged in the transportation of live stock by road.

No proceedings were necessary under the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928, and the Rabies Order of 1919.

General.—The following Orders were issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries during the year.

(*a*) Pennine Range (Movement of Sheep) Order of 1935.
(*b*) Pennine Range (Movement of Sheep) Order of 1935 (No. 2).
(*c*) Pennine Range (Movement of Sheep) Order of 1935 (No.3).
(*d*) Pennine Range (Movement of Sheep) Order of 1935 (No. 4).
(*e*) Foreign Hay and Straw (Amendment) Order of 1935.
(*f*) Foreign Hay and Straw (Amendment) Order of 1935 (No. 2).
(*g*) Foreign Hay and Straw (Amendment) Order of 1935 (No. 3).
(*h*) Foreign Hay and Straw (Amendment) Order of 1935 (No. 4).

Veterinary Attendance on Corporation Horses.—On October 1st the Veterinary Sub-Department undertook responsibility for the health of the horses of the Mounted Detachment of the City Police, and is thus now responsible for the veterinary supervision of all the animals belonging to the City Council.

These duties absorb a considerable amount of the time of the Veterinary Officers, and during 1935 brought to the Public Health Department an income of £195 10s. 3d.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

BY

J. A. Dixon, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Veterinary Officer.*

Town Produced Milk.—In spite of the extensive building schemes on the outskirts, the production of milk within the city has, on the whole, been very little affected. During the year 6 dairy farms were vacated and removed from the register whilst 2 were added, leaving 166 dairy farms on the register at the end of the year. The number of cows remains approximately the same. According to the quarterly inspections of the Veterinary Officers, the average number of cows kept within the city was 2,893, which is slightly less than the number for 1934 but greater than that for 1933.

The Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 continues to be enforced energetically. At routine inspections the Veterinary Officers found 54 cows affected with disease, 4 having tuberculosis of the udder, 13 tuberculosis of other forms, and 37 diseases other than tuberculosis. In all cases the animals were dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915 and the Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

Contagious abortion continued to be a subject of special interest to the Veterinary Officers. Inasmuch as the cows in the city are not kept primarily for breeding purposes it is not surprising that no case of contagious abortion was discovered, and there was no report of the disease in man (undulant fever).

The 166 dairy farms comprise 298 sheds, all of which were kept under close supervision by the Veterinary Officers and the Cowsheds and Dairies Inspector, the latter paying many visits in the early mornings to ensure that cleanliness is observed at all the milking times.

Country Milk.—The inspectors of the Department have continued to make every effort to ensure that milk produced ouside but consumed in the city is satisfactory. Railway stations, wholesale dairies and depots, and receiving dairies are visited from time to time and the milk on arrival is examined and sampled to see that the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Acts and Order have been complied with.

Efforts have also been made to improve the equipment of retail dairies by insisting upon the installation of steam sterilisers for all bottles and utensils.

The following is a summary of the cases taken into Court for infringements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, during the year.

No.	Article.	Result of Hearing.	Remarks.
1	28	Fined 20/– and costs	Retailer
2	14 (i.)	Case dismissed	Do.
3	30	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 4/– costs	Do.

Graded Milk and Issue of Licences.—Under this heading the most noticeable feature of the year was the great increase in the number of licensed producers of "Grade A" milk. In the early part of the year, the Milk Marketing Board introduced a scheme to establish a Roll of Accredited Producers which came into force on May 1st. Under this scheme all producers of milk on the Roll receive an extra penny per gallon for the milk they produce all the year round. They are admitted to the Roll on condition that they obtain and hold from the appropriate licensing authority a licence to use the special designation " Grade A". Prior to the introduction of the scheme, a milk producer who obtained a licence to use the special designation " Grade A " could only obtain an increased price for his milk by making great efforts to persuade his costumers to pay more for a better article. An increase of even one penny per gallon in the aggregate amounts to a considerable sum notwithstanding that the milk is sold wholesale. As a result of the change, milk producers are now very eager to obtain a " Grade A " licence. Whereas at the beginning of the year there were only 8 licensed " Grade A " producers in the city, at the end there were 70. Many other applications were received but could not be granted because either the premises or the methods of production were unsatisfactory. This increase in the number of licensed " Grade A " producers has meant a considerable addition to the work of the Veterinary Officers, the Cowsheds and Dairies Inspector, and the Departmental Laboratory. In addition to the quarterly inspections of cows, all new cows added to licensed herds between the quarterly inspections have to be specially inspected and approved. This alone has entailed 83 extra visits to farms, while the sampling of milk for bacteriological investigation has had to be increased, the milk from every licensed producer being sampled at least once in every quarter. In compliance with the Milk Marketing Board's request, the City Council agreed to carry out the necessary clinical inspections of cows as a free service to producers, but they decided to charge each licence holder a fee of ten shillings per year for the collection and examination of samples. This fee which, to meet the wishes of the Board, was fixed as low as possible is inadequate to cover the cost of the service, and in view of the fact that milk producers are benefiting financially so extensively from the scheme it is considered that the fee should be increased and a proposal to that effect will shortly be laid before the appropriate Committee.

Besides 70 farms licensed for the production of "Grade A " milk, there are in the city 3 farms producing " Certified " milk under licence issued by the Ministry of Health. These farms together comprise about 100 cows-in-milk all of which are tuberculin tested on entry and at intervals of six months by the Veterinary Officers of the Department, whilst the milk produced is frequently sampled and examined as to its bacterial content.

LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923, DURING THE YEAR, AND SHOWING COMPARISON WITH OTHER YEARS.

Description of Licences.	Number in force on 31st December.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
(1) Producers' Licences to use the designation " Grade A " ..	8	8	8	8	70
(2) Dealers' Licences to use the designation " Certified ".. ..	10	20	22	22	55
(3) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) " :—					
(*a*) Bottling establishments ..	2	2	2	2	2
(*b*) Shops	10	7	7	50	64
(4) Dealers' Licences to use the designation " Grade A " :—					
(*a*) Bottling establishments ..	3	3	3	3	3
(*b*) Shops	207	196	202	152	100
(5) Dealers' Licences to use the designation " Pasteurised " :—					
(*a*) Pasteurising establishments	4	4	4	5	6
(*b*) Shops	..	..	..	..	22

Dairy Farms, Milk Shops and Milk Sellers.—The following tables show the number of registered dairy farms, milkshops and milk sellers in the city on December 31st, 1935.

DAIRY FARMS.

Number of dairy farms on the register on December 31st, 1934	170
Number added to the register during the year ..	2
Number removed from the register during the year ..	6
Number on register on December 31st, 1935	166

COWKEEPERS.

Number of cowkeepers on the register on December 31st, 1934	160
Number added to the register during the year ..	1
Number removed from the register during the year ..	6
Number on the register on December 31st, 1935 ..	155

MILKSHOPS.

Number of milkshops on the register on December 31st, 1934. (The total of 536 includes the premises of 38 retail purveyors of milk in the surrounding County area who are registered to sell milk within the area of the Leeds City Council)	536
Number added during the year (including four in the surrounding County area)	15
Number removed from the register during the year (including 1 from the surrounding County area) ..	23
Number on the register on December 31st, 1935 (including the premises of 41 retail purveyors of milk in the surrounding County area)	528

RETAIL PURVEYORS OF MILK.

Number of retail purveyors of milk on the register on December 31st, 1934. (The total of 550 includes 38 retail purveyors of milk with premises in the surrounding County area who are registered to sell milk within the area of the Leeds City Council)..	550
Number added during the year (including four retail purveyors of milk in the surrounding County area)	14
Number removed from the register during the year (including one retail purveyor of milk in the surrounding County area)	23
Number on the register on December 31st, 1935 (including 41 retail purveyors of milk in the surrounding County area)	541

The following visits were paid during the year by the Food and Drugs Inspectors, and Cowsheds and Dairies Inspectors in connection with the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders :—

	VISITS.
To milkshops	1,072
To cowsheds	2,504
To railway stations..	168
To farms or milkshops *re* infectious disease	11
To food shops and bottled milk stores	523

Biological Tests.—During the year 244 samples were taken and submitted to the City Bacteriologist for biological investigation for the presence of the tubercle bacillus. Of these, 241 were ordinary samples and 3 were special and control samples taken under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. The three latter samples consisted of two special samples taken from cows which were suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder and 1 control sample taken from a group of cows to ensure that infected cows had been removed from the herd. Of the ordinary samples 4 (1·66 per cent.) were returned as tuberculous. None of the special samples was returned as tuberculous. The percentage of original samples of milk found to be tuberculous is low as compared with the rest of the Country.

The accompanying table gives details :—

Biological Tests.

Ordinary Samples.	No.	Positive.	Negative.
Certified	14	..	14
Grade A (T.T.)	6	..	6
Grade A	27	2	25
Pasteurised	15	..	15
Ungraded Milk	179	2	177
Total	241	4	237

Samples taken under the Tuberculosis Order, of 1925.			
	No.	Positive.	Negative.
Special Samples— Ungraded Milk	2	..	2
Control Samples— Grade A Milk	1	..	1
Total	3	..	3

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.—It was not found necessary to take action under these Regulations during the year.

Departmental Laboratory.—During the year 1,020 samples of milk were submitted to the Department Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Of this number, 647 were of graded milk (275 being pasteurised), 49 were taken at the schools, 79 were taken in course of delivery to local institutions, 110 were taken at the railway stations, 113 were taken from road vehicles used for the conveyance of milk, and 22 were from other sources, *i.e.*, samples of milk brought to the laboratory by farmers, dairymen and others.

The samples for bacteriological examination were kept at room temperature until the souring point was reached. The average keeping quality of the types of samples was as follows :—

Graded raw milk	3·1 days.
Pasteurised milk	3·1 days.
School milk	2·9 days.
Institution milk	3·0 days.
Road borne milk	2·7 days.
Station milk	2·3 days.

Of the total samples examined, 21, of which 13 were of " Certified " milk, failed to comply with the standard laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 ; 5 samples of " Certified " and 6 of " Grade A " were from farms within the city, and 8 samples of " Certified " and 2 of " Grade A " were from farms outside the city. In each case appropriate action was taken to prevent recurrence of the offence.

Ice Cream.—Samples of ice cream from local vendors to the number of 22 were also submitted for bacteriological examination ; the results are shown in the table on page 217.

Milk Samples tested by the Gerber Method.—During the year 34 samples of milk were tested in the Departmental laboratory by the Gerber method, the results being as follows :—

Total.	Genuine.	Deficient in fat only.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat only.	Deficient in fat and Solids-not-fat.
* 34	29	4	1	..

* These were all informal samples.

The average composition of the 34 samples was :—

Fat	3·51 per cent.
Solids-not-fat	8·94 per cent.
Total solids	12·45 per cent.

Miscellaneous.—Samples of water from farms and other premises numbering 19 in all were examined for the presence of bacillus coli with the following results :—

Containing Bacillus Coli in 1 c.c.	12
Free from Bacillus Coli in 1 c.c.	7

The following investigations were also undertaken :—

Milk for the presence of tubercle or other bacilli	35
Sputum for the presence of tubercle or other bacilli	2
Hair for the presence of parasitic mange..	1

Other work :—

TESTS FOR STERILITY.

Rinsings from milk churns	2
Scum from pasteurising plant	1
Vanilla beans	1
Ice cream carton	1
Milk bottle	1
Microscopical slides prepared and examined..	127
Tubes of media prepared	5,386

As in previous years, the laboratory has been found to be of considerable educational benefit and help to persons engaged in the production and sale of milk—wholesale and retail—and also of interest to others not directly engaged in the business.

Samples Examined as to Bacterial Content.

Bacterial Content per c.c.	Graded Raw Milk.	Pasteurised Milk.	School Milk.	Institution Milk.	Road borne Milk.	Station Milk.	Ice Cream.	Total.
1–50,000	356 95·7%	270 98·2%	47 95·9%	73 92·4%	104 92·0%	94 85·5%	14 63·6%	958
50,000—100,000	12 3·2%	1 0·4%	2 4·1%	2 2·5%	5 4·4%	6 5·5%	2 9·1%	30
100,000—200,000	3 0·8%	3 1·1%	.. ..	3 3·8%	2 1·8%	3 2·7%	1 4·5%	15
200,000—500,000	1 0·3%	..	..	1 1·3%	2 1·8%	5 4·5%	1 4·5%	10
500,000—1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000,000+	..	1 0·4%	..	..	..	2 1·8%	4 18·2%	7
Total Samples	372	275	49	79	113	110	22	1,020

Samples Examined as to B. Coli Content.

Degree of Contamination.	Graded Raw Milk.	Pasteurised Milk.	School Milk.	Institution Milk.	Road borne Milk.	Station Milk.	Ice Cream.	Total.
B. Coli present in 1/10 c.c.	11 3·0%	21 7·6%	5 10·2%	15 19·0%	25 22·1%	20 18·2%	1 4·5%	98
,, 1/100 c.c.	37 9·9%	5 1·8%	3 6·1%	2 2·5%	9 8·0%	13 11·8%	..	69
,, 1/1000 c.c.	..	29 10·5%	12 24·5%	11 13·9%	31 27·4%	42 38·2%	2 9·1%	127
B. Coli absent	324 87·1%	220 80·0%	29 59·2%	51 64·6%	48 42·5%	35 31·8%	19 86·4%	726
Total Samples	372	275	49	79	113	110	22	1,020

FOOD AND DRUGS.
FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

Food and Drugs.—The Sampling Officers took 366 formal and 17 informal samples of food other than milk and cream. The total number of formal samples of all kinds taken during the year was 2,213 and informal, 78. For the results of the analyses of these samples see the City Analyst's report on page 219.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—During the year 23 samples, all informal in character, were taken under the above-mentioned Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination. Of this number 12 were samples of fertilisers and 11 of feeding stuffs.

Three samples of feeding stuffs failed to conform to warranty.

Leeds Corporation Act, 1930.—Ice Cream.—The following table shows a summary of the work done during the year.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream	7
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream	48
Number of premises where registration was refused	5
Number of premises removed from the register ..	5
,, ,, visits paid to premises	2,256
,, ,, contraventions found on premises ..	45
,, ,, contraventions removed	45
,, ,, persons found manufacturing ice cream on unregistered premises ..	3
,, ,, samples taken for bacteriological examination in Departmental laboratory	22

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY

BY

C. H. MANLEY, M.A., F.I.C., *City Analyst*

The Municipal Laboratory carries out chemical analyses and investigations not only for the Public Health Department, but also for any other Corporation Department requiring its help.

In addition, therefore, to the analyses undertaken in connection with food and drugs and fertilisers and feeding stuffs, problems of water supply, and investigations in criminology and toxicology, to name a few, as well as the examination of goods supplied to contract, are also dealt with.

As a result, during the past year analyses have been made for seven different Corporation Departments, viz., Public Health (including St. James's Hospital), Waterworks, City Police, City Engineer's, Cleansing, Supplies, and Transport, as well as for the General Infirmary and the West Riding of Yorkshire Smoke Abatement Committee.

The total number of samples analysed in 1935 was 4,126 of which 2,391 were food and drugs, and 23 were fertilisers and feeding stuffs. This is the largest annual total to date, the previous highest, viz. that for 1934, being 4,010.

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1935 :—

Samples submitted by inspectors under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928	2,391
Samples submitted by inspectors under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act 1926	23
Samples submitted by inspectors under the Rag Flock Acts 1911–28	5
Special samples analysed for the Public Health Department	12
Samples analysed for the Waterworks Department	25
,, ,, ,, City Police	8
,, ,, ,, City Engineer's Department	1
,, ,, ,, Cleansing Department	5
,, ,, ,, Supplies Department	18
,, ,, ,, City Transport Department	3

Samples analysed for the	St. James's Hospital ..	1
,, ,, ,,	General Infirmary ..	2
,, ,, ,,	West Riding Regional Smoke Abatement Committee :—	
	(1) Dust plates ..	10
	(2) Rain gauges ..	59
	(3) Light tests ..	1,532
	(4) Sulphur dioxide tests	24
Consultant work analyses	.. ..	7
	TOTAL	4,126

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The table on pages 228 and 229 summarises the samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, along with the number and percentage of adulterations. The percentage of samples found to be adulterated was 6·5, the lowest annual adulteration figure reached so far in this laboratory. The previous lowest was 7·7 in 1934, in which year the England and Wales figure was 5·3. Of samples other than milk 3·9 per cent. were adulterated, as compared with 1·8 per cent. for the previous year.

Milk.—Of 1,877 samples 136 (7·2 per cent.) failed to conform to the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, this being the lowest annual milk adulteration figure so far recorded here.

The quarterly figures for the past year were :—

Quarter	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Adulteration figure ..	7·1%	10·1%	9·1%	2·3%

It is noteworthy that the figure for the 4th quarter of 1935 is the lowest quarterly figure yet recorded, the previous lowest being 6·4 per cent. in the 4th quarter of 1933.

Of the 136 samples adulterated, 30 contained added water, 100 were fat deficient, and 6 showed both added water and fat deficiency. The greatest amount of added water was 23·2 per cent., and the greatest fat deficiency 48·3 per cent. (informal) and 35·0 per cent. (formal). All the samples were free from preservative and colouring matter.

The proportion of samples containing added water (36) showed a further fall, viz., from 2·7 per cent. in 1934 to 1·9 per cent. in 1935. Similarly, the proportion of samples showing fat deficiency alone (100) fell from 7·0 per cent. to 5·3 per cent.

The average composition of all milk samples taken in 1935 was as follows (the 1933 and 1934 figures being given for comparison) :—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Non-fatty solids	8·79%	8·82%	8·86%
Fat	3·70%	3·64%	3·73%
Total solids	12·49%	12·46%	12·59%

Skimmed Milk.—Of 6 samples, one (16·7 per cent.), bought in the street, contained 4·5 per cent. of added water. Samples taken in course of delivery proving genuine, the retailers concerned were summoned and dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 20/– costs. The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1912, require a minimum of 8·7 per cent. of non-fatty solids in skimmed milk.

The average composition of the 6 samples was as follows :—

Non-fatty solids	9·06%
Fat	0·10%
Total solids	9·16%

In all cases of suspected watering of milk or skimmed milk continued successful use has been made of the freezing point test for purposes of detection and determination.

Cream.—All the 21 samples examined were of satisfactory composition. These included 1 mallow creme, 4 tinned creams (average fat 21·1 per cent.) and 16 ordinary (average fat 53·8 per cent.). The minimum fat content in the latter was 47·7 per cent., the only case in which the fat fell below 50·0 per cent.

Butter.—The 24 samples examined were all genuine and free from preservative. The average water content was 14·4 per cent., the maximum permitted being 16·0 per cent.

Margarine.—The 27 samples were also satisfactory, the average water content being 14·0 per cent.

Condensed and Dried Milks.—The 19 samples of condensed and 8 of dried milk were all of satisfactory composition, conforming to the 1923/27 regulations as regards their fat contents.

Black Beer.—Of 8 samples one (12·5 per cent.), viz., No. 603C, contained 1/50 grain of arsenic per gallon as against the Royal Commission's 1903 recommended limit of 1/100 grain per gallon. A warning letter was sent by the Medical Officer of Health.

Cream Buns and Cakes.—Of 9 samples one (11·1 per cent.), viz., No. 423C contained in the filling material fat other than butter fat. No legal proceedings were taken.

Curds.—Of 4 samples 2 (50·0 per cent.) were adulterated. No. 785C, bought from a retailer on August 27th, contained 3·0 per cent. of flour and 0·06 per cent. of boric acid, and No. 835C, taken in course of delivery on September 5th, from the farm to the retailer, contained 3·0 per cent. of flour.

Genuine curds, which are used in the making of curd cakes, should be prepared from whole milk only. The samples in question had been prepared from separated milk, the flour having evidently been added to give the consistency which they would otherwise have lacked. On proceedings being taken, the retailer was fined £1 and ordered to pay 10/6 costs, whilst the farmer was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 10/6 costs.

Lard.—Of 22 samples 2 (9·1 per cent.) were artificial preparations. No. 179L, bought on February 11th, and No. 784C, bought on August 27th, each consisted of a vegetable fat obtained by hardening cottonseed oil. At the respective hearings in Court on March 22nd and December 4th the retailers in each case were fined £2 and ordered to pay 14/6 costs.

The continued sale of artificial as genuine lard lends further weight to the suggestions made in my 1934 report on this matter.

Pearl Barley.—Of 23 samples 3 (13·0 per cent.) viz., Nos. 64C, 171C and 199C, contrary to the Preservatives Regulations, 1925/27, contained 180, 150, and 110 parts of sulphur dioxide per million. Owing to special circumstances in each case no legal proceedings were taken.

Potted Beef.—The two samples submitted were each adulterated. No. 1188L, bought on December 11th, contained 40 per cent., and No. 1143C, bought on December 30th, contained 49 per cent., of starchy filler, the percentages of dry starch present in each case being 5·0 and 4·7 respectively. It is contended that such products should be sold as "potted beef pastes."

The vendors in each case were prosecuted on January 3rd, 1936, and February 12th, 1936, and found guilty, but dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 14/6 and 21/– costs respectively.

Sago.—The 2 samples submitted each consisted of 100 per cent. tapioca. In one of the cases, viz., No. 502C, the vendor received a warning letter from the Medical Officer of Health.

Sausages.—Of 27 samples 3 (11·1 per cent.) contained 150, 150 and 120 parts of sulphur dioxide per million without declaration of the fact being made at the time of sale. As this was contrary to the Preservatives in Food Regulations 1925/27 the vendors were warned in each case.

Shredded Suet.—Of 2 samples 1 (50·0 per cent.) contained only 74 per cent. of beef fat instead of the 83 per cent. accepted minimum of the Society of Public Analysts (10·9 per cent. deficient). The manufacturers in question received a warning letter.

Vinegar.—Of 15 samples 2 (13·3 per cent.) contained less than the Local Government Board, 1911, standard of 4·0 per cent. acetic acid.

In the case of No. 255L, bought on March 5th and containing 3·72 per cent. of acetic acid, the retailer was summoned on May 25th, and found guilty, but dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 10/6 costs.

As No. 631 was only 3·0 per cent. deficient (3·88 per cent. acetic acid) no action was taken.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

Fertilisers.—The 12 informal samples all conformed to warranty.

Feeding Stuffs.—Nine informal and 2 formal samples were submitted for analysis. Of these, 1 formal sample of Cooked Flaked Maize was 32·8 per cent. deficient in oil, and 2 informal samples of Flaked Maize were 34·0 and 33·3 per cent. deficient in oil respectively.

No legal proceedings were taken in the case of the deficient formal sample.

OTHER ANALYSES.

Rag Flocks.—All the 5 samples submitted were satisfactory. The average chlorine content being 16·3 parts per 100,000 (maximum allowed—30 parts per 100,000).

Public Health Department. (Special Enquiries).—Of 3 well waters analysed, one was totally unfit for drinking and the other two of doubtful purity.

Three samples of swimming bath water were examined to ascertain whether a recently installed filtration-chlorination plant was working efficiently.

One potted meat was examined with negative results for poisons in connection with a suspected case of food poisoning; 1 dripping, part of a large consignment, was pronounced satisfactory; 1 urine was examined for lead; 1 fumigator bearing a proprietary name proved to consist of sulphur; and the deposit on an exposed electrical connection taken from a disinfestation van was found to be composed of copper cyanide, resulting from the hydrocyanic gas used for fumigating.

Waterworks Committee (25).—In addition to the 12 monthly analyses of the city water, 10 other water analyses were carried out, as well as 3 slaked lime assays.

Watch Committee (8).—

(1) A liquid, sold from a barrel in a street, was found on analysis to contain 7·9 per cent. free ammonia by weight. As the strength was over 5·0 per cent. and the barrel did not bear the word "poisonous," the vendor was prosecuted on April 3rd, and found guilty.

(2) In connection with a case in which two brothers were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud, two bottles of eye lotion, for which £2 had been charged, were each found to contain approximately one ounce of boracic acid, valued at 1d., exclusive of the cost of the bottle and cork.

(3) One of three plain unlabelled bottles of medicine analysed in connection with a case in which a pharmacist was found guilty of certain contraventions of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, was found to contain 0·5 per cent. of anhydrous morphine. Special conditions have to be complied with concerning the sale of preparations containing 0·2 per cent. or more of this drug.

Expert evidence was given in all the above cases.

(4) Two samples of wine, sold without an excise licence, on analysis were found to contain 32·0 and 32·2 per cent. of proof spirit respectively. Proceedings were successfully instituted.

Any alcoholic beverage containing more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit requires an excise licence for its sale (Licensing Act, 1921, Section 11).

Expert evidence was not given in this case.

City Engineer.—One building block was satisfactorily reported upon concerning its non-corrosive properties in respect of mild steel sections.

Cleansing Committee.—Examinations were made of 1 tallow and 2 soaps. Analyses were also made of 1 well and 1 stream water in connection with the action brought against the Corporation in respect of the Blue Hill Lane refuse tip.

Supplies Committee (18).—Analyses were made of 1 margarine, 2 turpentines, 7 soaps, 4 soap powders, and 2 abrasive soap pastes in connection with Corporation contracts.

Of these the magarine failed to comply with specification owing to excess water and low butter fat content. The first of the samples of turpentine, submitted as the result of a complaint by the painting inspector, was found to contain not more than 50 per cent. of turpentine, the remainder being white spirit (paraffin oil). The contractor replaced the adulterated consignment by one which analysis proved genuine.

In the past year specifications have also been drawn up at the request of the executive officer for various soaps and abrasive powders.

Some estimate of the value of analytical control in connection with Corporation contracts is here possible.

Transport Committee.—One ointment used to prevent dermatitis was analysed ; also 2 samples of dripping representing two consignments showing little difference in quality, but appreciable difference in price, and intended for use in the new canteen.

St. James's Hospital.—One urine was examined in a suspected case of poisoning. The indications were negative.

General Infirmary.—Two milks were analysed and found satisfactory.

Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.—The monthly analyses of the rain water and soot collected at the five stations in the city have been continued. The monthly and year's amounts of total solids (dissolved and undissolved) expressed as tons per square mile are tabulated on page 260.

Dust Plates.—Following upon the analyses of samples of dust collected from different parts of Leeds in 1932 and shewn to contain appreciable amounts of arsenic, lead and copper, it was decided to collect samples of dust on plates 1 square foot in area each and coated with benzoinated lard. These plates were exposed in various parts of Leeds, Halifax, and Huddersfield for the six months between July 30th, 1934, and February 1st, 1935, after which the amounts of arsenic, lead, and copper present on each plate were estimated. The following results were obtained :—

	Arsenic (oxide).		Lead.		Copper.	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
LEEDS.						
1. Centre of town . .	0·30	0·16	2·56	1·41	0·44	0·24
2. Residential	0·31	0·17	3·72	2·04	. .	. .
3. Industrial	0·01	0·005	0·40	0·22	. .	. .
4. Residential	0·16	0·09	0·20	0·11	. .	. .
HALIFAX.						
1. Central shopping district	2·01	1·10	7·76	4·26	0·82	0·45
2. Underdrawing, library, industrial	0·13	0·07	10·96	6·02	0·98	0·54
3. Hospital roof, residential	0·08	0·04	4·96	2·72	0·36	0·20
HUDDERSFIELD.						
1 } No details	0·24	0·13	1·46	0·80	1·60	0·88
2 } No details	0·14	0·08	5·34	2·93	32·40	17·8
3 } No details	0·70	0·38	4·62	2·54	0·63	0·35

a = milligrammes per sq. foot.
b = cwts. per sq. mile.

The figures shew that, of the three towns concerned, Halifax experienced the largest deposits of arsenic and lead. The largest deposit of copper was found at Huddersfield, but, owing to the exceptionally large amount found on the plate in question, too much emphasis must not be laid on this. Leeds had the smallest deposits of all three of the metallic poisons estimated.

It was, unfortunately, found impossible to separate the dusts from the prepared lard, and so to express the amounts of the poisons as percentage parts of the dusts collected, with a view to comparing the results with the 1932 figures. A further series of exposures has, however, just been concluded, using soft paraffin wax instead of prepared lard, and it is intended to publish the figures obtained in the next annual report.

Light Tests.—The figures in the table on page 262 provide a measure of the average amount of daily sunlight per month expressed in terms of iodine liberated from an acidified solution of potassium iodide exposed in a 1 oz. glass bottle on a white plate for 24 hours.

Atmospheric Sulphur Dioxide.—The results of the second full year's tests carried out with the lead peroxide cylinders exposed in Park Square and Headingley are recorded on page 258, and expressed in milligrammes of sulphur trioxide absorbed by 100 sq. cms. of fabric per day.

In conclusion, I wish to express to my Assistant and Deputy, Mr. A. Houlbrooke, M.Sc., F.I.C., and other members of the staff my sincere appreciation of their services and co-operation in the work of the department during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1935.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Percentage adulteration.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Almonds (Ground)	5	1	6	..	..	..	..
Baking Powder	26	..	26	..	..	..	..
Barlova	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
*Beer	22	..	22	..	..	..	..
*Black Beer	8	..	8	1	..	1	12·5
Boric Ointment	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Brandy Essence	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
*Brawn	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Butter	24	..	24	..	..	..	..
Cheese	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cocoa	11	..	11	..	..	..	..
Coconut (desiccated)	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Coffee	18	..	18	..	..	..	..
Coffee (French)	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Condensed Milk	19	..	19	..	..	..	..
*Cordials	22	..	22	..	..	..	..
*Cream	21	..	21	..	..	..	..
*Cream Buns and Cakes	9	..	9	1	..	1	11·1
*Curds	4	..	4	2	..	2	50·0
Custard Powder	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Dried Milk	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
Epsom Salts	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
*Flour (Self-raising)	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
Gin	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Health Salts	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Honey, Glycerine and Blackcurrant	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Honey, Glycerine and Lemon	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Iodised Salts	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
*Jam	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
*Jellies	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Herbs	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lard	22	..	22	2	..	2	9·1
Carried forward	256	14	270	6	..	6	..

* Tested for preservative.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. Samples submitted to the City Analyst during 1935—Continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Percentage adulteration.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward	256	14	270	6	..	6	..
Lard substitute	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Lemonade Powder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Liquid Paraffin	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Margarine	27	..	27	..	..	..	..
*Milk	1,816	61	1,877	128	8	136	7·2
*Milk (Skimmed)	6	..	6	1	..	1	16·7
Mint	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Olive Oil	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
*Pearl Barley	23	..	23	3	..	3	13·0
Peas	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Pepper	11	..	11	..	..	..	..
*Potted Meat	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
*Potted Beef	2	..	2	2	..	2	100·0
*Potted Beef Paste	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Raspberry Crystals	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rice	17	..	17	..	..	..	..
Rum	4	1	5	..	..	..	..
Sago	2	..	2	2	..	2	100·0
*Sausages	27	..	27	3	..	3	11·1
Shredded Suet	2	..	2	1	..	1	50·0
Stuffing	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
*Sugar	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
*Sultanas	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Tapioca	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Tea	31	..	31	..	..	..	..
Temperance Beverages	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
*Vinegar	15	..	15	2	..	2	13·3
*Vinegar (Malt)	19	1	20	..	..	..	..
Whiskey	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
Total	2,313	78	2,391	148	8	156	6·5

* Tested for preservative.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1935 UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Fines. £ s. d.	Remarks.
15L	Milk ..	28·0% deficient in fat ..	..	Ordered to pay £1/0/6 costs ; retailers
64C	Pearl Barley	Contains 180 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative	..	Case withdrawn from list owing to death of defendant.
120L	Milk ..	15·0 deficient in fat ..	..	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £1 5s. costs ; producer.
121L	Milk ..	11·0% deficient in fat ..	..	do.
160L	Milk ..	8·3% of added water ..	2 0 0	Ordered to pay 10/6 costs ; retailer.
179L	Lard ..	Found to be an imitation vegetable substitute prepared from cotton-seed oil	2 0 0	Ordered to pay 14/6 costs ; retailer.
255L	Vinegar	7·0% deficient in acetic acid	..	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 10/6 costs ; retailer.
314L	Skimmed Milk	4·5% of added water ..	..	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 20/– costs ; retailer.
358C	Milk ..	20·0% deficient in fat ..	..	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 14/6 costs ; retailer.
368L	Milk ..	18·1% of added water ..	..	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 14/6 costs ; retailer.
406L	Milk ..	22·6% of added water and 3·3% deficient in fat	..	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £2 11s. costs ; wholesaler.
466L	Milk ..	35·0 deficient in fat ..	0 10 0	Ordered to pay 10/6 costs ; retailer.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1935 UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928—Continued.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Fines.			Remarks.
			£	s.	d.	
495C	Milk	9·4% of added water	..			Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 14/6 costs; retailer.
515C	Milk	5·3% of added water	..			Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 14/6 costs; wholesaler.
521C	Milk	5·7% of added water	5	0	0	Ordered to pay 10/6 costs; producer.
522C	Milk	4·9% of added water	..			Ordered to pay 14/6 costs; producer.
535C	Milk	8·9% of added water	..			Dismissed with costs against Corporation of £2 2s.; producer-retailer.
536C	Milk	5·5% of added water	..			do.
510C	Milk	7·0% of added water	..			Ordered to pay £1/15/6 costs; producer-retailer.
686L	Milk	13·0% deficient in fat	..			Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 14/6 costs; retailer.
753L	Milk	3·8% of added water	..			Ordered to pay 14/6 costs; retailer.
780L	Milk	4·2% of added water	..			Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 14/6 costs; wholesaler-retailer.
754L	Milk	25·0 deficient in fat	3	0	0	Ordered to pay 10/6 costs; retailer.
784C	Lard	An imitation vegetable substitute prepared from cotton seed oil	2	0	0	Ordered to pay £1/1/– costs; retailers.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1935 UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928—Continued.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Fines.			Remarks.
			£	s.	d.	
785C	Curds..	Contain 3·0% of starch and 0·06% of boric acid	1	0	0	Ordered to pay 10/6 costs; retailer.
835C	Curds..	Contain 3·0% of flour (starch)		..		Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 10/6 costs; wholesaler.
813L	Milk ..	10·9% of added water ..		..		Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £5/6/- costs; producer.
814L	Milk ..	23·2% of added water ..		..		
815L	Milk ..	19·3% of added water and 6·6% deficient in fat ..		..		
1107L	Milk ..	9·2% of added water ..	1	0	0	Ordered to pay 10/6 costs; producer-retailer.
1143C	Potted Beef	Contains 49·0% of a starchy filler consisting of 4·7% of starch and 44·3% of water		..		Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 14/6 costs; retailer.
1163L	Milk ..	8·5% of added water ..		..		Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 10/6 costs; retailer.
1188L	Potted Beef	Contains 40·0% of a starchy filler consisting of 5·0% of starch and 35·0% of water		..		Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £1/1/- costs; retailer.

Sanitary Circumstances.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

BY

ERNEST STANDISH, M.R.San.I., *Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

Rivers and Streams.—Close co-operation continued to be maintained between the Health Department and the West Riding Rivers Board, which administers the powers conferred by the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, in respect of the Leeds area. During the year the abatement of pollution was secured on two occasions.

Water.—Mr. H. Shortreed, the Waterworks Manager, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars regarding the water supply of the city during 1935.

Up till the Autumn, the year 1935 was one in which dry conditions prevailed, but, in spite of this, the rainfall in the Washburn Drainage Area was 43·48 inches (over 23 inches of which fell during the last 4 months of the year) as compared with an average of 34·69 inches for the past 45 years.

The smallest quantity of water in the reservoirs during the year was on 17th September, when they held a supply equal to 111 days.

During the year, 50,532 yards of new distribution mains, 3″ to 8″ in diameter, were laid, and 2,314 yards of old distribution mains were renewed.

The total daily consumption for the year ended 31st December, 1935, was 17·91 million gallons, as compared with 17·75 million gallons in the previous year (exclusive of Compensation Water), the domestic consumption in the city and the area of direct supply being 22·74 gallons per head per day, including waste.

The monthly analyses (chemical and bacteriological) indicate a high standard of purity.

Sewage Disposal.—I have to thank Mr. E. H. Howatson, the Sewerage Engineer, for the following information.

The Thorpe Stapleton Main Sewage Disposal Works continue to function efficiently, and the degree of purification obtained in the treatment of the sewage of the city is generally satisfactory.

During the year under review the new sludge press house has been finished and pressing operations commenced in the month of September. The results obtained are entirely satisfactory and a considerable improvement has been effected in the sludge pressing process.

The sludge storage tanks will be finished shortly. Some of these tanks are already completed, and work in conjunction with the operations of the sludge press house.

No further extensions have been carried out at the Rodley Sewage Works. These Works continue to function efficiently and to give a satisfactory degree of purification to the sewage treated.

Closet Accommodation.—The position with regard to the various types of sanitary conveniences in the city at the end of the year was as follows :—privies 208 ; pail-closets 179 ; trough-closets 626 ; and cistern water-closets approximately 129,076. There were also 346 cesspools.

Comment was made in the Report of 1934 on the position regarding cesspools. In this connection I am able to state that during the year 8 cesspools were abolished, but against this reduction must be set off the construction of 8 cesspools in connection with new properties, thus leaving the total unaltered. It might be added, however, that in future years the number of cesspools will probably be increased by the building of new properties in areas where sewers are not available.

Seven privies and two pail-closets were replaced by modern water-closets during the year.

The existing privies and pail-closets are mostly in rural districts where no sewer is at present available. It may be noted however that owing to town planning schemes in these areas seven privies were converted into modern pedestal water-closets and connected to sewers recently laid down in the locality.

By the adoption of Sections 39, 40, 41 and 42 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, power has been obtained to require the provision of sufficient closet accommodation for any building, and the value of this new power is realised when the limitations of Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, are borne in mind. In this connection, the City of Leeds (Public Health, &c.) Order, 1935, came into operation on the 4th November, 1935.

Public Cleansing.—I am indebted to Mr. S. Thornley, the Director of Public Cleansing, for the following information. Household refuse, collected by the Cleansing Department during 1935, amounted to 164,225 tons, of which 99,137 tons were dealt with at the destructors and 65,088 tons were disposed of at controlled tips and for agricultural purposes.

Ashpits and Ashbins.—During the year 859 ashpits were abolished, of which 112 were sunken ashpits. On December 31st, 1935, there still remained in the city 313 sunken ashpits and 4,431 ashpits of other types. Of these approximately 190 and 970 respectively will disappear in consequence of slum clearance proposals and the remainder will be dealt with in due course.

Reference was made in the report of 1934 to proposals then under consideration by the Health Committee for the abolition of all the ashpits in the city. These proposals have since been adopted and received the consent of the Council. They include a grant-in-aid to owners of property of two-thirds of the cost of converting ashpits and providing ashbins. The proposals actually took effect in September. During September, October, November and December, a total of 401 ashpits were converted and 1,335 ashbins provided at a total cost in grants of £867 17s. 3d. The average cost to the Corporation per conversion was £2 3s. 3d. Judging from the large number of applications received for grants the scheme has found favour in the eyes of the property owners and its success is assured.

In response to the representations from the Department, 4,929 metal ashbins were provided, an increase over the figure of the previous year of 759. Of this number 112 were supplied in default.

Particular attention is being paid by the sanitary inspectors to the misuse of ashbins, and in this connection occupiers are reminded from time to time of their duty to see that the receptacles provided are used in a proper manner.

TABLE SHEWING NUMBERS OF TROUGH CLOSETS, PRIVIES AND PAIL CLOSETS IN THE CITY DURING THE LAST THIRTY-ONE YEARS.

Year.	Trough Closets.	Privies.	Pail Closets.
1905	10,507	1,669	231
1906	10,461	1,193	229
1907	10,424	963	228
1908	10,410	875	202
1909	10,120	851	198
1910	10,047	821	165
1911	9,963	785	164
*1912	9,934	1,284	221
1913	9,790	1,269	217
1914	9,760	1,211	207
1915	9,738	1,047	188
1916	9,725	1,026	185
1917	9,723	1,023	169
1918	9,693	1,022	166
1919	9,655	1,014	166
†1920	9,594	1,051	155
1921	9,521	900	128
1922	9,324	651	111
1923	9,256	558	102
1924	8,781	472	101
1925	8,222	332	94
‡1926	7,685	332	219
1927	6,447	294	197
§1928	4,440	435	267
1929	3,647	360	256
1930	2,772	322	230
1931	‖ 1,589	300	227
1932	1,158	248	205
1933	1,063	228	185
1934	1,030	215	181
1935	626	208	179

*Roundhay, Seacroft, Shadwell and Crossgates were added to the city in this year. In this area there were 502 privies and 61 pail closets.

†Middleton was absorbed in this year. In this area there were 148 privies.

‡Portion of Adel was added to the city in this year. In this area there were 65 privies and 136 pail closets.

§Eccup, Alwoodley, Templenewsam and Austhorpe were added to the city in this year. In these areas there were 192 privies and 106 pail closets.

‖This is a corrected figure obtained as a result of a recent census.

Public Conveniences.—Besides the need for additional conveniences in various parts of the city, there is room for considerable improvement in the way of reconstruction of many of those now existing. A report was submitted at the meeting of the Health Committee in May 1935, shewing that of the 56 public urinals and conveniences for males 38 were found to be satisfactory. The remaining 18 urinals with 90 stalls and 3 water-closets were found to be unsatisfactory. Twelve have offensive slate stalls, 4 have slate and iron stalls, and 2 are " all-iron " structures.

The accommodation for females consists of 40 water-closets provided in twelve conveniences in different parts of the city.

Arising out of the report the Health Committee resolved to provide public conveniences for both sexes on new sites at Reservoir Street end of Woodhouse Moor, Hyde Park Road end of Woodhouse Moor, Town Street Stanningley, and near the Oak Inn, Otley Road. Also the following existing conveniences are to be reconstructed :—Camp Road, with the addition of water-closets for both sexes, Kirkstall Road, and Gelderd Road (Cattle Market). It was decided to discontinue and abolish the urinal in Hunslet Road (adjacent to the works of Messrs. Fawcett).

Flushing.—The flushing services continued as previously. The work has been carried out efficiently and during the past year 9,055 flushing operations were effected in connection with public conveniences, and 190 flushings at private properties. The income derived from private flushings was £65 4s. 1d.

The Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1935.—During the year 9 applications for certificates were received and 9 certificates were issued by the Department. Since the introduction of the above Acts in 1920, up to the end of 1935, 1,450 applications for certificates have been received and 1,370 certificates and 40 reports issued by the Department.

Section 17, Housing Act, 1930.—Repair work under this Act has proceeded apace during the year but was unfortunately interrupted early in December by the overcrowding survey in connection with the Housing Act 1935 which absorbed the time of 18 sanitary inspectors and necessitated the suspension of all except the most urgent sanitary work. This overcrowding survey will be dealt with in detail in the 1936 report.

During the year 670 houses were examined under section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930 and 5,552 defects were found. At 510 houses the defects were remedied, and in this connection it is gratifying to be able to record that in no instance was it necessary to do the work in default.

Leeds Corporation Act, 1927, Section 95.—During the year, only one case arose necessitating action under these powers. In this instance the person concerned was removed to an appropriate institution after application had been made to the court and an order for removal obtained.

Offensive Trades.—Below is a table showing the nature and number of scheduled offensive trades which were being carried on in the city at the end of the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Nature of Trade.	Number of each Trade.
Bone Boiler	5
Fellmonger	2
Fat Melter	11
Glue Maker	2
Gut Scraper	4
Leather Dresser	23
Rag and Bone Dealer	33
Size Maker	4
Soap Boiler	5
Tanner	16
Tripe Boiler	11
Fish Frier	542
Total	658

During the year 2,661 visits of inspection were made to premises in which offensive trades were carried on or in respect of which applications had been received for permission to establish such trades.

Fish Frying.—During the year 16 applications were received for permission to establish the offensive trade of a fish frier. Of these 6 were rejected.

The internal renovation of existing fish shops, excluding those in scheduled areas, has been proceeded with during the year and has resulted in a very much improved standard of cleanliness.

District Sanitary Inspection.—Routine sanitary inspection has continued as in previous years, and the amount of work done during 1935 will be seen on reference to the tables on pages 241 and 242. On 4th December, 18 sanitary inspectors were detailed for the measurement of rooms in connection with the overcrowding survey called for by the Housing Act 1935, While the survey was in progress district inspection and other routine work were suspended.

The number of preliminary notices served during the year for the abatement of nuisances was 7,218 and the number of statutory notices 1,847. Of the latter 1,542 have been effective and 305 were outstanding at the year end.

In connection with common lodging-houses, houses-let-in-lodgings, etc., there were served during the year 392 preliminary notices and 155 statutory notices.

In addition 317 preliminary notices and 69 statutory notices were served in connection with factories, workshops and workplaces.

It will again be seen that the inspection of houses and premises in connection with 3,827 notified cases of infectious diseases and the 806 additional visits made chiefly in connection with cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever made heavy claims on the inspectors' time.

Training of Sanitary Inspectors.—Seven student sanitary inspectors received training in the Department during the year.

The scheme for training sanitary inspectors instituted in 1933 resulted in two student probationers completing their first year of training, both being successful in obtaining the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Analysis of Work done by District Inspectors, 1935.

		EASTERN DIVISION.	WESTERN DIVISION.	CITY TOTALS.
	HOUSE INSPECTION.			
1.	Houses and premises completely examined on account of Infectious disease	1,848	1,979	3,827
2.	Alleged nuisances	157	465	622
3.	House-to-house work	83	80	163
4.	Houses and premises examined only as to Occupants	87	176	263
5.	Alleged nuisances	4 666	7,443	12,109
6.	Drainage	364	365	729
7.	Number of houses wholly or partly examined	7,205	10,508	17,713
8.	Total number of above houses where sanitary defects or nuisances were found	4,965	8,198	13,163
	NUISANCES FOUND DURING ABOVE EXAMINATIONS AND DAILY INSPECTIONS.			
9.	Houses dirty	190	74	264
10.	Overcrowded houses	50	92	142
11.	Defective roofs, fallpipes and spouting, &c.	2,339	3,026	5,365
12.	Defective drains	329	450	779
13.	Houses without proper drains	9	29	38
14.	,, without proper water supply	9	15	24
15.	Privies	7	4	11
16.	Additional closets required	13	6	19
17.	Pail closets	—	2	2
18.	Defective or unsuitable trough or water closets	887	1,206	2,093
19.	Ashpits (*a*) Sunken	12	46	58
	(*b*) Other than sunken	446	182	628
20.	Houses with unsuitable or insufficient ashes accommodation	3,057	3,332	6,389
21.	Dirty closets	151	138	289
22.	Defective or dirty yard surfaces	153	137	290
23.	Stopped drains	881	819	1,700
24.	Other nuisances	2,657	2,918	5,575
25.	Other housing defects	2,040	3,512	5,552
26.	Number of houses affected by above nuisances	10,580	11,656	22,236
27.	Offensive accumulations and other outside nuisances including manure pits and cesspools	248	187	435
28.	Pollutions of river or streams	6	1	7
29.	Animals (pigs, poultry, etc.) improperly kept	66	78	144
30.	Offensive urinals	4	7	11
31.	Total nuisances and housing defects found	13,554	16,261	29,815
32.	Complaints unfounded	288	200	488
33.	Additional visits paid to houses for Infectious disease	465	341	806
34.	Non-abated Nuisances	7,005	12,243	19,248
35.	Inspection of work in progress	1,934	1,163	3,097
36.	Other causes	3,234	1,418	4,652
37.	Visits on account of special enquiries	9,924	9,015	18,939
38.	*Visits to offensive trades	1,014	1,531	2,545
39.	Visits to bakehouses	1,298	1,615	2,913
40.	Visits to rat-infested premises	730	651	1,381
41.	Appointments	575	452	1,027
	DRAIN TESTING.			
42.	Number of tests applied to drains on account of House-to-house inspection	72	29	101
43.	Nuisance complaints	195	364	559
44.	Requests	74	58	132
45.	Infectious disease	1,654	1,819	3,473
46.	Work in progress	299	327	626

*In addition to the above, 116 visits were paid by the Workshops Inspectors to Offensive Trades.

Analysis of Work done by District Inspectors—1935—contd.

	EASTERN DIVISION.	WESTERN DIVISION.	CITY TOTALS.
47. Number of informal notices served	3,373	3,845	7,218
48. Number of statutory notices served	953	894	1,847
NUISANCE ABATEMENT.			
49. Metal ashbins provided	2,831	2,098	4,929
50. Houses cleansed	152	60	212
51. Overcrowded houses dealt with	123	147	270
52. Defective roofs, fallpipes and spouting, &c. repaired	1,966	2,851	4,817
53. Disconnection of house drains	56	132	188
54. Other drainage works	279	336	615
55. Houses provided with proper drains	5	11	16
56. Houses supplied with town's water	1	12	13
57. Privies abolished or converted into water closets	6	1	7
58. Water closets erected (*a*) Outside	—	7	7
(*b*) Inside	—	—	—
59. Pail closets abolished or converted into water closets	—	2	2
60. Trough closets converted into water closets	94	28	122
61. Trough and water closets repaired	709	1,144	1,853
62. Ashpits abolished (*a*) Sunken	55	51	106
(*b*) Other than sunken	432	236	668
63. Houses provided with suitable ashes accommodation	3,122	3,188	6,310
64. Closets cleansed (limewashed, etc.)	105	154	259
65. Yard surfaces repaired or renewed	127	133	260
66. Stopped drains cleared	784	744	1,528
67. Other nuisances remedied	2,244	2,627	4,871
68. Other housing defects remedied	319	1,061	1,380
69. Total houses for which above work done	9,583	11,472	21,055
70. Offensive accumulations removed	172	165	337
71. New manure pits or metal receptacles provided	3	1	4
72. Manure pits repaired	—	—	—
73. Pollutions of river or streams abated	2	—	2
74. Animals improperly kept removed	51	76	127
75. Offensive urinals dealt with	4	7	11
76. Cesspools filled up	5	3	8
77. Public or private wells abolished	1	—	1
78. Total nuisances and housing defects abated	10,817	13,177	23,994
79. Abated in response to prelim. notices or volun.	9,478	11,625	21,103
80. Abated in response to statutory notices	1,339	1,552	2,891
HOUSING ACT, 1930 SECTION 17.			
81. Number of houses where defects found	232	438	670
82. Number of houses where defects remedied	137	373	510
83. Defects remedied in response to (*a*) Prelim. Notices orVolun	93	330	423
84. (*b*) Statutory Notices	44	43	87
85. Number of informal notices served	124	204	328
86. Number of statutory notices served	92	126	218

Common Lodging Houses.—Strict supervision of the 22 common lodging-houses in the city has been maintained, and it can be safely claimed that the standard of cleanliness in these is high.

During the year it was not found necessary to take legal proceedings against any Keeper of a common lodging-house.

At the end of the year there was available in the city the following accommodation in registered premises :—

For men 19 houses, with 1,125 beds.
For women 2 houses, with 96 beds.

Included in the above are three registered lodging-houses for men, controlled by the Salvation Army and by the Church Army, with a total of 376 beds.

In the year under review the beds in the 20 men's lodging-houses were occupied on 347,224 occasions, the average number of beds vacant nightly being 191. The 96 beds in the women's lodging-houses were occupied on 16,332 occasions, the average number of beds vacant nightly being 55. In addition, 59 children have slept on 96 occasions at the Templar Street lodging-house.

It may be noted that the common lodging-house at 32, Garden Street, which ceased to be a lodging-house in November, had accommodation for 54 beds which were occupied on 10,677 occasions up to the date of closure.

Two common lodging-houses, 58, Quarry Hill, (41 beds) and 28, Wheat Street, (20 beds) were closed in January 1935.

The table on page 244 sets forth the work carried out in respect of the common lodging-houses during 1935.

During the year four changes of Deputy Keeper have taken place.

The Health Committee refused to re-registei the two common lodging-houses at 13, Holroyd's Yard and 5, Shannon Street, in consequence of their being in areas declared to be clearance areas under the Housing Act, 1930.

As many of the common lodging-houses stand in areas included in the Corporation's programme of slum clearance, it may be anticipated that there will be a considerable reduction in the present total within the next few years. Already in consequence of slum clearance 8 houses (men) and 2 houses (women) have ceased to function. The business of one of the latter houses was, however, transferred to other premises.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Number registered—	
Men's 19 Beds available 1,125 ..	..
Women's 2 ,, ,, 96	
Routine visits to all common lodging-houses . .	724
Visits as to drain tests and abatements ..	43
Visits to smallpox contacts	..
Visits for infectious disease (1 case) ..	1
Preliminary notices served	21
Statutory notices served	..

Nuisances found and abated :—	FOUND.	ABATED.
Dirty closets	1	1
Dirty rooms	3	3
Dirty bedding	43	43
Defective or stopped drains	7	3
Defective roofs or eaves spouts	8	..
Other nuisances	35	24
Total	97	74

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

		HOUSES.	ROOMS.
Registered during 1935, let as furnished rooms		8	56
On register at end of 1935		100	691
Houses-let-in-lodgings visited though not registered		38	272
Drains tested 127, in 83 houses			
Drains re-tested —, in — houses			
Visits for inspection of nuisance abatement and requirements of byelaws . .	638		
Visits for other causes	204		
,, infectious disease (8 cases) . .	11		
,, additional inspection ..	573		
Preliminary notices served		352	
Statutory notices served		155	

Nuisances—	FOUND.	ABATED.
Dirty or bad bedding	3	..
Dirty rooms	40	31
Overcrowding	25	24
Dirty closets	11	11
Other nuisances	429	297
Structural defects	210	140

Houses-let-in-Lodgings.—The control of this type of house continues to be a difficult problem and frequent inspections are necessary. The number of statutory notices served for breaches of the byelaws was 140. Of these 87 were complied with.

At the end of the year 100 houses with 691 rooms were on the register, and new registrations numbered 8 houses with 56 rooms.

During the year 38 houses were found on inspection to come within the byelaws. Of these 22 have been closed or are now occupied by one family, and the remaining 16 houses are being dealt with.

There have also been visited 158 houses, with 740 rooms, occupied by persons other than the working classes.

Details of the work in connection with houses-let-in-lodgings will be found in the table on page 244.

University Lodgings.—As in previous years the usual procedure has been followed and the lodgings on the register of approved premises for the use of University students were duly inspected and the results reported to the University Authorities. In this connection the following details are given :—

	HOUSES.	ROOMS.
New lodgings inspected during 1935 ..	80	194
Drains tested—159 drains in 76 houses		
Total number of visits to the above houses—114.		

Details of sanitary defects found and rectified are included in the table under houses-let-in-lodgings.

Residential Flats.—The special inspectors concerned paid 25 visits to the 108 flats in the city.

Cellar Dwellings and Underground Sleeping Rooms.—During the year 19 underground sleeping rooms were found. Alternative accommodation was found in 12 cases and the remaining 7 are being dealt with.

The only cellar dwellings remaining in the city are the 9 houses in Bath Street. All are occupied by aged people.

Below are particulars of visits, nuisances found and abated, and notices issued :—

Visits to cellar dwellings	9	
Visits to underground sleeping-rooms ..	19	
Visits on account of nuisance abatement ..	44	
Visits for other causes	22	
Preliminary notices served	19	
Statutory notices served	..	
Nuisances :—	FOUND.	ABATED.
Underground sleeping-rooms	19	12
Other nuisances	..	..

Tents and Vans.—During the year 18 additional camping-grounds were found, bringing the total to 22. Of these camping grounds, 16 have been closed and 18 vans and tents removed. There still remained at the year end 6 camping grounds with 18 caravans. With the exception of Brewery Yard, the other sites contain only one or two vans.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

The following table gives details of the several inspections made :—

Visits to vans (200 vans)	1,116	
Visits to tents (12 tents)	18	
Visits on account of infectious disease ..	..	
Visits to camping grounds	213	
Visits on account of nuisances	307	
Camping grounds closed	16	
Statutory notices served	..	
Nuisances :—	FOUND.	ABATED.
Dirty camping grounds	16	14
Dirty vans	2	1
Overcrowded vans	2	..
Camping places without sanitary accommodation	18	16
Tents and vans not habitable	4	3
Other nuisances	1	1

Canal Boats.—The work in connection with the registration and inspection of canal boats has been carried on as in past years.

No legal proceedings were instituted under the Canal Boats Act, 1877, and the Canal Boats Amendment Regulations, 1925, there being no outstanding contraventions.

CANAL BOATS.

Registered during the year 1935	9
Re-registered and Transferred to fresh owners ..	2
Re-registered owing to structural alterations	1
Struck off register (on revising register)	11
Remaining on register at end of year..	112
Visits of inspection to wharves and locks	368
Complete inspections of boats	550
Cases of infectious disease	1
Cases of overcrowding	..
Dirty cabins	11
Absence of registration certificate	13
Boats not marked with registered number	28
,, not provided with water cask	1
,, requiring painting or repairing	10
,, found to be not registered	4
Number of children of school age found on registered boats—6 boats, 8 children	

Sanitation of Schools.—A separate report is issued by the School Medical Officer, and this includes particulars relating to the sanitary circumstances of the Leeds schools.

During the year 122 trough-closets have been converted into modern pedestal water-closets at 7 Council Schools. There still remain to be converted about 200 trough-closets at 11 schools. At one school in an unhealthy area 12 trough-closets were demolished. The conversion of trough-closets at schools is a reform which is long overdue and it is gratifying to note that the matter is receiving the attention of the Education Committee.

Rat Suppression.—As in past years, the Annual Rat Week was held in November when an effort was made to educate the public concerning the damage to health and property occasioned by rats. In addition, a rat film was shown in two cinemas, and thanks to the valuable support given by the Press a good deal of interest was created. The co-operation of the City Engineer's Department, Cleansing Department, Markets Department and Sewerage Department was enlisted and special measures were taken against sewer rats. Tips and refuse dumps received special attention.

The number of complaints received was 691, as compared with 397 last year, and 372 in 1933. Particulars of the work done under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, are as follows :—

Complaints received	691
Premises inspected	1,116
Premises cleared	390
Rats caught or found poisoned	4,973
Visits for purposes of observation of work in progress	1,351
Visits for other purposes—interviews with owners of infested premises and the like	235
Informal notices served	100
Notices complied with	93

Pig Keeping.—In connection with pig keeping, cases of hardship occur from time to time owing to the construction of new dwelling-houses bringing existing pigstyes within the prescribed legal distance. To meet such cases the Minister of Health, on the 15th May, 1935, confirmed an amendment of the present byelaws by sanctioning a new byelaw whereby a period of five years must elapse before any legal action can be taken in respect of any pigstye affected by building developments.

Constant supervision has been necessary throughout the year in order to prevent nuisances arising from the keeping of pigs. It is encouraging to note, however, that during the year no legal action had to be taken to ensure compliance with the byelaws.

In connection with the piggeries at Brown Lane Allotments, successful arrangements were made to abolish the 114 allotments with 75 pig keepers on this site. At the end of the year 61 pig keepers had discontinued, and suitably planned pigstyes were built on a new site in Brown Lane in accordance with byelaws, and having water supply, proper drainage and paving, and being in addition rat proof. Twelve pigstyes have been erected of brick or concrete slabs, and every effort is being made to secure conditions which will facilitate cleanliness.

At the end of the year the total number of persons (excluding farmers) keeping pigs had decreased from 306 in 1933, to 217 in 1934, and to 169 in 1935.

Plans.—The system whereby those plans submitted to the Building Surveyor which deal with schemes involving sanitary works, offensive trades, and houses-let-in-lodgings, etc., are reviewed by this Department before being finally approved by the Corporation, was continued during 1935. The total number of plans examined and commented upon was 234.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.—A complete summary of the work done during the year under the above Act appears on pages 253 and 254.

Close co-operation continued to be maintained between the Department and H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

OTHER VISITS PAID BY MALE WORKSHOPS INSPECTORS.

	Factories.	Workshops.	Workplaces.
Non-abatements	306	277	48
Drain Inspection	79	65	6
Drains tested	33	16	..
Disease enquiries	167	32	41
River pollution	1	..	..
Complaints	139	53	13
Measurement of workrooms ..	1	50	..
Other causes	170	309	50
TOTAL	896	802	158

Work of Women Inspectors.—During the year the two women inspectors carried out their various duties, comprising visiting of outworkers, investigation of outbreaks of infectious diseases in factories, workshops and schools, the routine inspection of workshops and certain restaurants, and the investigation of complaints received from the factory inspectors or other sources relating to sanitary defects affecting the health of female workers. The following is a summary of the year's work :—

Infectious Diseases.—The following visits were made:—

To schools (on account of 1,169 cases) ..	1,054
To absent pupils	11
To factories (158 cases)	158
To workshops (10 cases)	10
To workplaces, including restaurants ..	14
To absent employees	9
Special visits	25

Factories and Workshops.—Part of the work done by the women inspectors under this heading appears on pages 253 and 254.

In addition to that appearing in the table the following visits were paid.

Outworkers' homes	473
Outworkers, employers' premises	144
Factories	61
Workshops (routine and complaint) ..	539
Workplaces and restaurants do.	1,157
Special visits	47
	2,421

Inspections of public sanitary conveniences for women	332

Nuisances found 97, abated 93.

Public Health Act, 1925. Sections 45 and 46.—Power is given under this Act on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector to deal with articles and premises infested with vermin. In dealing with bug infested houses and furniture under the Slum Clearance Schemes, an inspection is made of all houses where re-housing of the slum tenant in a new house is proposed.

Since August, 1934, when it became possible to treat infested furniture by hydrocyanic acid gas at the newly erected disinfesting station, up to the end of the year 1935, 3,745 houses were examined by the sanitary inspectors. Of this number, 3,519 or 94·0 per cent. were certified as bug infested and 226 or 6·0 per cent. were found to be free from vermin.

A record of houses inspected approximately 14 days after fumigation had been carried out shows that 2,141 houses so treated gave a negative result and 46 houses a positive result. The houses found to be bug infested had all been previously occupied whilst the negative cases were new houses not previously let.

Apart from houses included in clearance areas, action was taken at 264 other dirty and verminous houses, 212 of which were disinfested and the remaining 52 were in process of being cleansed and disinfested at the end of the year.

Shops Act, 1934.—This Act became operative on the last day of December, 1934. The powers contained in Section 10 thereof have been delegated to the Health Committee. By this Section every shop is required to have adequate lighting and ventilation and to maintain a reasonable temperature, also to provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, and where meals are taken in the shop suitable and sufficient facilities for the taking of those meals.

It has been ascertained that the approximate total number of business premises in the city in 1935 was 10,000. Of this number, about 2,650 were shops employing assistants, the remainder being actories and workshops, restaurants, eating-houses, hotels, cafés and other miscellaneous trades. Additional assistance was needed for the work of inspection required by the Act and a sanitary inspector was appointed who commenced his duties on the 4th November, 1935.

During the year the following work has been done under the Act :—

Number of shops inspected	283
Number of shops not in conformity with the Act..	35

In the 35 shops above mentioned, the details of the contraventions obtaining are as hereunder stated :—

NATURE OF CONTRAVENTION.	FOUND.	REMEDIED.
Ventilation	2	..
Sanitary conveniences	29	14
Washing facilities	10	1
Meals facilities	7	2

At the above inspections there were also observed 23 defects remediable under the Public Health Acts, and of these defects 13 were remedied.

Where the works necessary to comply with the requirements of the Act have not already been completed appropriate action is being taken.

Public Health Act, 1935. Section 73.—It is an offence to distribute any article of food, or any balloon or other toy by any collector or dealer in rags and bones or similar articles. In this connection one rag and bone dealer was proceeded against. He was fined 20s. in each of two offences.

Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters.—The new byelaws became operative on 1st October, 1934. During the year 7 persons contravening these byelaws have been warned and a sharp lookout is being exercised for offenders. Proceedings were taken against one defaulter but the case was dismissed on payment of 4s. costs.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—During the year 15 visits were made to premises occupied by persons manufacturing or using rag flock. Five samples were taken and submitted to the City Analyst for analysis and all were found to comply with the legal standard of not more than 30 parts of chlorine per 100,000. The average amount of chlorine found to be present was 16·3 parts per 100,000, as compared with 11·4 for the previous year.

This is the fifth year in succession in which all the samples have been satisfactory.

Mortuary Accommodation.—The number of bodies dealt with at Marsh Lane Mortuary during the year was 302, comprising 260 admitted from private houses, workshops, etc., 19 from rivers and lakes, 18 as a result of street accidents, one as a result of a railway accident, and 4 unclaimed bodies. The number dealt with in the previous year was 265.

The question of mortuary accommodation in the city is one of considerable urgency. The only public mortuary, apart from those at the hospitals, is that attached to the police station in Marsh Lane. In design, this mortuary is unsatisfactory and in size totally inadequate. Should a calamity occur in or about the city involving the deaths of many people there would be no place to store the bodies until they could be identified by the relatives. The matter is one that should receive the Council's attention at the earliest possible moment.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories .. .. (Including Factory Laundries.)	435	207	..
Workshops .. .. (Including Workshop Laundries.)	1,981	106	..
Workplaces	1,226	28	..
Total	3,642†	341	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness	70	68	..	..
Want of ventilation	7	8	..	..
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors ..	2	2	..	..
Other nuisances	534	515	..	..
Sanitary accommodation. Sec. 22 in force. — insufficient ..	35	34	..	..
unsuitable or defective ..	188	172	..	..
not separate for sexes ..	15	15	..	..
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	34	34	..	..
Other offences	..	..	..	..
Total	885	848	..	..

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† Exclusive of 2,913 visits to 629 bakehouses by ward inspectors, see page 255.

3, 4, 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

	Number of		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
		C.	W.
Homework :—			
List of Outworkers (S. 107) :—			
Lists received twice in the year	302	515	410
,, once in the year	38	56	46
Addresses of outworkers received from other Authorities ..	107		
Addresses of outworkers forwarded to other Authorities	..		
Notices to occupiers as to keeping or sending lists ..	394		
Prosecutions..	..		
Inspection of Homeworkers' premises	459		
Homework in unwholesome premises :—			
Instances	6		
Notices	6		
Prosecutions..	..		
Homework in infected premises :—			
Instances	5†		
Orders made (S. 110)	5		
Prosecutions (SS. 109, 110)	..		
[Infectious cases removed, disinfection carried out under ordinary powers.]			
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of year :—			
Ordinary (136 trades)	943		
Domestic (6 trades)	32		
Bakehouses on register as workshops	290		
Do. domestic	339		
Total number of workshops on Register	1,604		
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	..		
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5): Notified by H.M. Inspector ..	100		
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5): Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors..	82		
Other	..		
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—			
Certificates granted during the year	..		
In use at the end of 1935	24		

† 3 Diphtheria, 2 Scarlet Fever.

The above table is that required by the Home Office and represents work done by the male workshops inspectors and by the women inspectors.

BAKEHOUSES.

WARD.	OVERGROUND.			UNDERGROUND.			
	Em-ployees beyond family.	Work-shop bake-houses.	Domestic bake-houses.	Em-ployees beyond family.	Work-shop bake-houses.	Domestic bake-houses.	Total visits to all.
Mill Hill and South	41 in	10	19	1 in.	1	..	89
Westfield	33 ,,	18	20	..		..	163
Blenheim	29 ,,	11	8	5 in	3	..	187
Central	157 ,,	24	8	2 ,,	2	..	108
Woodhouse.. ..	11 ,,	5	24	1 ,,	1	2	139
North	17 ,,	9	6	2 ,,	2	..	99
Far Headingley ..	7 ,,	6	12	..		..	87
Hyde Park.. ..	19 ,,	14	2	7 in.	5	..	120
Kirkstall	15 ,,	7	14	2 ,,	2	..	137
Burmantofts ..	28 ,,	12	12	1 ,,	1	..	33
Harehills	36 ,,	21	13	..		..	92
Potternewton ..	31 ,,	11	5	3 in.	1	1	40
Roundhay	17 ,,	6	3	..		..	35
Cross Gates and Templenewsam ..	31 ,,	17	1	..		..	267
Richmond Hill ..	16 ,,	15	24	..		..	47
Osmondthorpe ..	24 ,,	8	9	..		..	48
East Hunslet ..	13 ,,	5	25	..		..	154
Hunslet Carr and Middleton ..	9 ,,	5	3	..		2	90
West Hunslet ..	35 ,,	15	13	2 in.	1	..	113
Beeston	9 ,,	6	10	..		..	52
Holbeck (South) ..	44 ,,	6	7	..		..	92
Holbeck (North) ..	15 ,,	7	29	..		..	155
Armley and New Wortley ..	7 ,,	5	14	..		..	85
Upper Armley ..	16 ,,	10	20	..		..	207
Bramley	20 ,,	14	17	..		..	130
Farnley & Wortley	4 ,,	4	16	..		..	144
Totals ..	684 in	271	334	26 in	19	5	2,913

These visits made by Ward Inspectors only. This work is included in the figures in the table on page 241.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

It is thirteen years ago since smoke recording stations were established in various parts of the city. Month by month, during that time, records have been kept of the amount of soot fall at these stations, the assumption being that soot fall is an index of the amount of atmospheric pollution caused by coal smoke. As will be observed from the table on page 261 the total amount of soot fall over the whole city as recorded by the standard gauges remains practically the same to-day as it was ten years ago. After all the efforts made to obtain a clean atmosphere in Leeds and get rid of the smoke pall which has darkened the city for so many years, to have to admit failure so complete is extremely disappointing, not to say humiliating. I must confess, however, that I am not quite satisfied that the gauges do accurately represent the true state of affairs in the atmosphere, because I am convinced that the air of Leeds is cleaner than it was ten years ago. We certainly have fewer fogs, and when fogs do occur they are less dense and less acrid than they used to be. The general visibility also, it appears to me, has improved. On the other hand, there is the evidence of the Civic Hall and other recently erected buildings in Leeds, which daily seem to assume a greyer appearance, to prove that there is still a vast amount of aerial pollution due to smoke. The truth of the matter is that on this question of smoke pollution the public are not with us; they still prefer the coal fire with its smoke, its dirt, and its wastefulness. To point out, as has been pointed out again and again, that smoke means not only the waste of money, but the waste of human life and health through disease is useless—home comfort must have first consideration no matter what the cost may be. In the face of such an attitude of mind what hope is there of future progress ? Yet, if ever progress was needed in the interests of health and civic amenities generally, it surely is in the direction of a clean atmosphere. The problem is one for the public as much as for the Health Department, and until the public become clean-air-minded, the probability of any immediate improvement is remote. Nothing is more certain than this that, if Leeds is ever to become a city of health and beauty, smoke must go.

The table on page 259 shows the work of the smoke inspectors during the year. The average duration of black smoke per observation was 31 seconds as compared with 32 seconds for the previous year, and the number of chimneys found offending against the byelaw was 50 as against 55 for the previous year. The ratio of offending chimneys to observations in 1935 was 1 to 141 which works out at a percentage of 0·7 as compared with 1 to 129 and a percentage 0·8 for the previous year. For the previous five years the average ratio was 1 to 99 or a percentage of 1·0.

West Riding of Yorkshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.—The Executive Committee held six meetings during the year, and the average attendance was 17.

Details of its work will be found in the Annual Report of the Executive Committee, copies of which are to be had from the Secretary of the Committee at 12, Market Buildings, Leeds, 1.

Smoke Gauges.—The table on page 260 shows the monthly deposit of soot and ash in English tons per square mile for the years 1934 and 1935. Increases were recorded at all the stations. The station with the highest monthly average was Park Square (29·91) and that with the lowest Templenewsam (10·87).

Sunlight and Daylight Gauges.—The table on page 262 shows the amount of daylight registered at Headingley, Park Square, York Road, Hunslet, and Middleton for the years 1934 and 1935. An increase was recorded at Headingley, but decreases were recorded at Park Square, York Road, Hunslet and Middleton. The station showing the highest monthly average was Middleton (7·28) and that with the lowest Hunslet (4·99). The table also gives the results at the new station at Garforth, which is outside the city boundary, for the last three months of 1935.

Sulphur Pollution of the Atmosphere.—The following table gives the estimation of atmospheric sulphur pollution by the lead peroxide method at Headingley and Park Square for the years 1934 and 1935.

Estimation of Atmospheric Sulphur Pollution by Lead Peroxide Method.

Weight of SO_3 calculated per 100 sq. cms. of exposed fabric in milligrammes per day.

Period.	Stations.			
	Headingley.		Park Square.	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
January	3·452	1·613	6·581	3·194
February	2·143	2·143	4·536	3·714
March	1·935	1·742	5·128	2·935
April	1·500	1·180	3·633	2·220
May	1·097	0·610	2·645	1·320
June	0·333	1·211	0·833	2·275
July	1·000	0·753	1·935	0·945
August	1·387	0·935	2·581	1·644
September	1·607	1·362	3·213	2·630
October		2·080		3·600
November	1·820	2·610	3·066	4·010
December		2·940		4·980
Monthly Average ..	1·627	1·598	3·415	2·789

Dust Plates.—For the results of the analyses of samples of dust collected in various parts of Leeds, Halifax and Huddersfield, see page 226.

The analyses in connection with the smoke gauges, sunlight and daylight gauges, and sulphur pollution of the atmosphere have all been carried out by Mr. C. H. Manley, City Analyst.

The work of the smoke inspectors is given in detail in the subjoined table.

(1)

	1935.	1934.
Furnaces inspected	1,872	1,759
Observations of chimneys	7,074	7,105
Number of minutes of black smoke during observations	3,621½	3,771
Average duration of black smoke per observation	31 secs.	32 secs.
Number of chimneys offending against the byelaw	50	55
Furnaces altered or reconstructed	58	45
Firms who have adopted smokeless fuel ..	23	9
Chimneys newly erected	15	7
Furnaces in connection with new chimneys ..	15	7
Notices served on owners and occupiers ..	50	55
Prosecutions	..	..

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS, 1922-1935.

(2)

Year.	Observations of Chimneys.	No. of Chimneys found offending against the byelaw.	Percentage.
1922	3,853	275	7·1
1923	6,007	202	3·3
1924	6,773	113	1·7
1925	4,373	92	2·1
1926	4,114	63	1·5
1927	4,185	58	1·4
1928	3,492	38	1·1
1929	3,384	77	2·3
1930	4,670	80	1·7
1931	6,397	62	1·0
1932	7,066	57	0·8
1933	6,539	67	1·0
1934	7,105	55	0·8
1935	7,074	50	0·7

SOOT AND ASH GAUGES.

MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

YEARS 1934 AND 1935.

Period.	STATIONS.									
	Headingley.		Park Square.		York Road.		Hunslet		Templenewsam.	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January	9·23	9·46	34·81	27·51	21·27	25·45	19·64	26·72	8·08	7·70
February	7·57	7·80	22·18	32·36	22·92	27·18	25·58	28·21	7·27	*
March	9·36	9·31	30·01	31·01	24·81	29·43	27·64	29·27	7·70	10·33
April	12·62	9·20	30·61	26·95	29·48	26·01	33·61	22·44	7·57	9·13
May	9·15	8·54	28·54	17·34	25·55	23·66	26·52	33·55	7·17	7·47
June	9·99	15·66	23·07	28·93	21·37	29·07	28·71	24·02	8·11	11·86
July	10·30	10·00	25·16	15·95	27·11	21·11	31·37	30·07	6·71	8·77
August	12·16	11·55	25·54	32·03	22·49	28·27	18·64	36·51	6·19	14·89
September	13·50	17·87	35·72	36·72	23·43	29·66	19·22	33·68	8·93	14·81
October	9·38	16·09	30·36	41·71	23·58	30·42	24·43	31·66	3·62	10·25
November	7·60	16·44	23·71	33·60	17·70	26·11	20·24	21·42	5·61	13·46
December	13·42	*	31·99	34·77	25·03	24·88	18·89	*	9·28	*
Year	124·28	131·92 (11 months)	341·70	358·88	284·74	321·25	294·49	317·55 (11 months)	86·24	108·67 (10 months)
Monthly Average ..	10·36	11·99	28·48	29·91	23·73	26·77	24·54	28·87	7·19	10·87

* Bottle cracked by Frost

Soot Deposit Records, 1926-1935.

English Tons per Square Mile per Annum.

Year.	Stations.				
	Headingley.	Park Square.	York Road.	Hunslet.	Templenewsam.
1926	98·02	307·7	*288·1	362·8	..
1927	*133·5	354·5	391·9	501·2	..
1928	141·9	349·5	319·2	304·3	‡61·2
1929	*108·4	321·0	302·6	305·4	†80·4
1930	123·9	344·3	299·5	290·5	101·8
1931	126·5	336·2	*266·9	268·5	109·3
1932	105·8	320·7	264·7	255·6	87·5
1933	107·86	305·00	277·83	*276·32	*81·59
1934	124·28	341·70	284·74	294·49	86·24
1935	*131·92	358·88	321·25	*317·55	108·67

* 11 months. † 10 months. ‡ 7 months.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF DAYLIGHT FOR THE YEARS 1934 AND 1935.

(Value expressed as Milligrams of Iodine liberated by the action of daylight on a mixture of dilute Sulphuric Acid and Potassium Iodide Solution—Daily Average).

Period.	STATIONS.										
	Headingley.		Park Square.		York Road.		Hunslet.		Middleton.		Garforth
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935
January	2·00	2·06	2·41	2·60	2·70	1·82	1·86	2·16	4·63	4·55	—
February.. ..	4·00	3·98	3·98	3·71	4·21	3·12	3·84	3·50	6·55	6·13	—
March	5·43	6·08	4·55	5·24	4·77	5·03	4·86	5·02	6·79	7·98	—
April	6·99	7·62	5·61	6·74	5·95	5·98	5·70	5·92	7·62	8·77	—
May	8·73	10·45	8·09	9·68	7·76	9·46	8·02	7·46	9·60	10·20	—
June	9·53	8·49	8·86	7·72	9·28	7·58	8·49	7·00	10·28	8·17	—
July .. .	10·20	10·85	9·45	9·86	9·92	9·62	9·90	9·18	11·35	10·29	—
August	8·44	8·70	7·86	7·38	7·96	7·35	7·67	7·52	9·44	9·13	—
September ..	6·97	6·75	6·97	5·65	6·58	6·09	5·33	5·77	8·25	7·87	—
October	5·20	4·70	4·18	3·21	5·20	4·23	4·70	3·48	6·82	6·41	5·65
November ..	2·55	2·41	2·24	1·77	2·32	2·31	2·19	1·75	3·49	3·85	3·31
December ..	0·96	1·82	1·59	1·28	1·27	1·18	1·49	1·17	2·74	3·97	2·53
Monthly Average	5·92	6·16	5·48	5·40	5·66	5·31	5·34	4·99	7·29	7·28	—

Housing.

HOUSING.

The year under review—1935—is the second year in the City Council's five years' programme of slum clearance, and the table on page 270a sets forth the work accomplished.

The unfortunate interruption in the supply of new houses brought about by the failure of a firm of builders who had secured large contracts for houses on the new estates has interfered with the removal of tenants from the unhealthy areas and the subsequent demolition of the vacated houses. It is hoped that the pause will be of short duration, and that ere long the process of removal and clearance will be actively resumed.

At present the representations are well ahead of the rehousing programme though the actual contracts let are fairly well up to requirements. The lag is in completed houses, though when all deliveries start in the various contracts the " slack " should quickly be taken up.

Number of Houses.—The total number of houses in the city on December 31st, 1935, was 141,653, made up approximately of 72,482 back-to-back houses and 69,171 through houses.

Empty Houses.—At the same date, there were 2,950 unoccupied houses, chiefly of the larger type in parts of the city once favoured by the well-to-do class and now rapidly going out of demand.

New Houses.—The number of new houses built during the year was 4,203 of which 107 were back-to-back, 2,770 working class houses mostly of the three bedroom type, and the remainder 1,326 of a larger type. The total number of houses, including flats, built by the City Council since the war is 11,734, and the number built by private enterprise 21,306.

It should be noted that the back-to-back houses were built in accordance with the provisions of Section 43 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1925.

This year has seen the completion of the first attempt in the city to provide houses for the working classes by a Public Utility Society. The Leeds Housing Trust have erected a block of flats in East Street, 41 in all, the accommodation of each being living room scullery, three bedrooms, bathroom and water closet. The building itself is unexceptionable but the choice of site might have been better.

Housing Shortage.—The number of applications for new houses standing in the registers at the Housing Department on December 31st, 1935, was 6,295.

All application lists, with the exception of that for the parlour type of house, have been closed for the greater part of the year.

Overcrowding.—The number of notices served by the Department for overcrowding during the year was 142, whilst 270 of the houses for which notices were outstanding became uncrowded and the nuisance abated.

With the passing into Law, in August, of the Housing Act, 1935, it became necessary to make a survey of all the working-class houses in the city to ascertain which were overcrowded and the extent of the overcrowding, as well as to fix the number of occupants permissible for each dwelling house. This involved in the first place a postal census to find out the number of persons living in each house, followed subsequently by a survey of all the houses to measure the habitable rooms. As can be imagined this was no small task, especially so as the time fixed for the completion of the survey was March 31st, 1936. It was decided that the most expeditious way of carrying out the survey was by turning the whole of the staff of sanitary inspectors on to the work. This was done and the inspectors assisted by a number of youths commenced work in October. The analyses and tabulation of the results were undertaken by a special staff of clerks engaged by the Housing Department. The survey was still in progress at the end of the year and will be dealt with in detail in my next report.

Verminous Houses.—The scheme for the disinfestation of all verminous houses in connection with slum clearance has continued to prove its worth. Unfortunately, owing to the shortage of houses due to causes discussed in a previous paragraph the station has at no time during the year run to full capacity. For a period indeed it was necessary to put the whole of the staff on short time and to make use of their services, wherever possible, in some of the other Sub-Departments.

The results of fumigation by the H.C.N. process continue to be highly satisfactory, cases of re-infestation being extremely rare, and when they do occur traceable to the re-introduction of bugs from other sources, either the house itself or second-hand bedding or furniture.

Particulars of the number of houses dealt with at the disinfestation station are given in the table on page 65.

During the year a certain amount of work was done for adjoining Local Authorities who do not possess facilities for the disinfestation of verminous furniture.

Unfit Houses.—The number of houses inspected and found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation was 670, of which 510 were repaired in response to notices served under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930.

In addition 17,713 houses were found to be defective in some respect or other and were repaired. During the year, 45 houses were represented as " individual unfit houses " under Sections 19, 20 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930. Demolition Orders were made in respect of 19 houses, in 16 of which undertakings were accepted from the owners that the houses would not again be let or used for human habitation.

There were also 11 houses which because of their dangerous condition were demolished in anticipation of formal proceedings.

Unhealthy Areas.—During the year, which is the second year of the Council's slum clearance programme, 24 unhealthy areas were represented involving 3,230 houses and a population of 9,860 persons.

Particulars of these areas are set out in detail in the table on page 271.

In the same period three Public Enquiries were held. The first on January 22nd into Cromwell Street and Water Lane areas (1,094 houses) ; the second on May 2nd into Sweet Street and Regent Street areas (1,331 houses) ; and the third on October 22nd into Ellerby Lane and South Accommodation Road areas (1,254 houses). The first enquiry occupied a period of eight days, and the second and third seven days each.

Confirming Orders for nine areas were received during the year, particulars of which are set out in the table on page 270a.

Demolition.—Owing to the delay in the delivery of new houses already alluded to, demolition of the buildings in the clearance areas for which Confirming Orders have been received has been slow. It is hoped, however, that the work will be speeded up in the near future and that the gap which now exists between the number of houses represented and the number of houses demolished will be rapidly reduced. The ideal state of affairs would be that the removal of tenants and the demolition of condemned houses should take place within, at the most, six months of the confirmation of the Order. For condemned houses to remain in occupation for a longer period is extremely undesirable, as after an Order is confirmed these houses rapidly deteriorate and it is next to impossible to get repairs done, no matter how necessary these repairs may be. In this connection it should be clearly understood, that it is an obligation on the owner, so long as he is in receipt of the rent, to make good such gross defects as broken roofs, burst waterpipes, leaking traps, broken water-closet basins and the like.

The number of houses actually demolished during the year was 805.

TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED IN LEEDS DURING THE LAST THIRTY-FOUR YEARS, ENDED 31st MARCH, 1936.

Year.	By Private Enterprise.	By Leeds City Council.	Total.
1903	2,572	..	2,572
1904	2,923	..	2,923
1905	2,442	..	2,442
1906	1,748	..	1,748
1907	1,135	..	1,135
1908	919	..	919
1909	836	..	836
1910	584	..	584
1911	505	..	505
1912	350	..	350
1913	220	..	220
1914	287	..	287
1915	228	..	228
1916	146	..	146
1917	51	..	51
1918	5	..	5
1919	4	..	4
1920	7	..	7
1921	104	92	196
1922	118	930	1,048
1923	108	1,810	1,918
1924	354	264	618
1925	593	358	951
1926	1,044	332	1,376
1927	1,522	856	2,378
1928	1,553	830	2,383
1929	1,254	618	1,872
1930	1,696	976	2,672
1931	913	738	1,651
1932	1,439	1,195	2,634
1933	1,758	689	2,447
1934	2,990	710	3,700
1935	3,180	854	4,034
1936	3,211	670	3,881
Totals	36,799	11,922	48,721

TABLE SHEWING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF HOUSING WORK DONE BY THE LEEDS CITY COUNCIL TO 31st MARCH, 1936.

ASSISTED SCHEMES. (1919 ACT).

NAME OF ESTATE.	Sewers laid. Length in yds.	Roads formed, pitched or concreted and ashed. Length in yds.	No. of Houses, Flats and Shops for which Contracts have been signed.	No. of Houses, Flats and Shops completed	No. of Houses, Flats and Shops on which work has been commenced (including those in previous column).
Hawksworth Wood ..	4,436	5,109	402	402	402
Wyther House ..	3,857	4,048	492	492	492
Meanwood	4,394	5,931	800	800	800
Demonstration Houses, Meanwood	included	above.	6	6	6
Crossgates	4,510	6,063	488	488	488
Middleton	4,239	5,477	697	697	697
Ivy House	Existing	Existing	46	46	46
Section 12/3 Houses	do.	do.	398	398	398
Halton	do.	do.	118	118	118
Totals	21,436	26,628	3,447	3,447	3,447

OTHER THAN ASSISTED SCHEMES (including 1923, 1924 and 1930 Acts).

Wyther House ..	1,058	1,595	184	184	184
Meanwood	3,387	3,761	584	584	584
Crossgates	included	in A.S.	176	176	176
Middleton	10,492	11,662	2,035	2,031	2,035
Hollin Park	2,647	2,396	345	345	345
York Road	8,470	10,659	1,929	1,765	1,929
Harehills	690	787	112	112	112
Hawksworth	1,339	1,831	512	242	430
Greenthorpe	1,161	1,290	216	216	216
Southfield	465	539	98	98	98
Dewsbury Road ..	2,635	2,817	616	416	612
Westfield	4,038	3,796	700	440	570
Potternewton	2,783	3,212	720	710	720
East End Park (purchased for re-housing)	Existing	Existing	192	192	192
Sandford House ..	3,468	3,789	1,154	52	354
Torre	1,963	2,396	524	478	500
Hillidge Road	44	66	32	32	32
Gipton	17,381	20,478	2,804	520	2,780
Quarry Hill	660	470	955	..	..
Belle Isle	5,566	3,096	1,114	..	6
Halton	Existing	Existing	22	22	22
Totals	68,247	74,640	15,024	8,615	11,897
Grand Totals ..	89,683	101,268	† 18,471	12,062	15,344

† Includes 4,387 Flats (1,732 completed).

The above figures include Shops and Practitioners' houses.

Since 1st April, 1928, the Halton Housing Estate comprising 140 Houses has been taken over by the Leeds City Council and is incorporated in the above statements.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

Table shewing the number of houses examined by the Medical Officer of Health as part of the general survey of the town during the year ending December 31st, 1935, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with, pursuant to the Housing Acts, with the corresponding figures for 1933 and 1934.

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of new houses erected during the year	3,103	4,169	4,203
(i) By the Local Authority	576	888	726
(ii) By other bodies and persons	2,527	3,281	3,477
1. *Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.*			
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts and the number of inspections made	14,931	21,243	17,713
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made	83	75	163
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1,188	4,516	3,275
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,612	652	670
2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.*			
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their Officers	1,081	469	423
3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year.*			
A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	467	154	218
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—			
(*a*) By owners	391	144	87
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	..	..	..
B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	24,058	22,241	22,236
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(*a*) By owners	23,445	20,627	21,055
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	..	..	..
C.—Proceedings under Sections 19, 20 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition or Closing Orders were made	16	12	45
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	17	18	3

CITY OF LEEDS.

TABLE SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE SLUM CLEARANCE WORK UNDER THE FIVE YEARS' PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

AREA.	Date of Representation.	No. of Houses		Population.	Date of Inquiry.	Date when Order Confirmed.	RESULTS.						No. of houses Demolished.
							Pink.		Pink to Grey.		Excluded.		
		Pink.	Grey.				Houses.	Other Buildings.	Houses.	Other Buildings.	Houses.	Other Buildings.	
West Street	3/9/31	222	6	716	6/10/32	11/3/33	222	—	—	—	—	2	207
Cavalier Street	19/1/33	103	—	381	9/5/33	25/7/33	103	1	—	—	—	—	102
Woodhouse Street	,,	83	—	276	,,	,,	83	3	—	—	—	—	84
Meadow Lane	,,	229	1	981	,,	2/10/33	209	20	1	—	19	1	208
Newtown	15/2/33	245	4	879	10/10/33	2/3/34	242	6	3	6	—	—	3
Isle Lane	,,	229	—	894	,,	21/2/34	220	32	3	—	6	—	220
Albion Terrace	,,	62	—	203	,,	16/2/34	56	6	—	—	6	2	58
Bell's Buildings	,,	41	—	156	,,	,,	41	1	—	—	—	—	41
York Road	24/4/33	603	8	2,301	,,	5/3/34	581	28	9	2	13	23	88
Blezard Fold	19/1/33	7	—	28	—	6/7/34	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marsh Lane	7/2/34	1,214	7	4,352	27/6/34	22/12/34	1,174	62	27	10	13	2	1
Marlborough Street and Little Queen Street	19/4/34	871	4	2,999	24/10/34	18/5/35	813	26	41	22	17	3	—
Camp Field	13/6/34	141	—	532	22/1/35	16/9/35	133	—	—	—	8	—	—
Land Court	,,	47	—	139	,,	,,	39	4	—	1	8	—	—
Water Lane	,,	136	—	500	,,	,,	126	2	—	4	10	2	—
Hunslet Hall Road	,,	44	—	113	,,	,,	44	13	—	1	—	—	—
Cottage Street	,,	109	—	368	,,	,,	107	2	—	1	2	—	—
Cromwell Street	,,	622	6	2,133	,,	,,	582	8	37	6	3	1	—
Sweet Street	21/12/34	1,069	139	4,119	2/5/35	24/9/35	1,049	38	20	12	—	—	—
Regent Street	,,	268	2	811	,,	,,	268	8	—	1	—	—	—
South Accommodation Road	11/3/35	322	21	1,288	22/10/35								
Ellerby Lane	,,	773	47	2,626	,,								
Pontefract Lane	,,	86	—	225	,,								
Long Close Lane	,,	33	—	107	,,								
Hampton Street	,,	33	—	100	,,								
Copley Hill	19/6/35	20	—	64	28/1/36								
Spence Lane	,,	128	—	397	,,								
Gelderd Road, Whitehall Road and Wortley Lane	,,	471	—	1,305	,,								
Domestic Street	,,	353	5	1,106	,,								
Reservoir Street	,,	86	—	228	12/5/36								
Woodhouse	,,	392	24	1,162	,,								
Meanwood Road	,,	352	—	1,045	,,								
Canal Wharf	19/7/35	25	—	81	28/1/36								
Orchella Place	15/10/35	11	—	24	12/5/36								
Salem Place	,,	14	—	47	,,								
Kirkgate	,,	26	—	65	,,								
Belfort Court	,,	23	—	51	,,								
Talavera Street	,,	18	—	60	,,								
Kirk's Yard	,,	5	—	17	,,								
Grey Walk	,,	12	—	36	,,								
Chadwick Court	,,	15	—	37	,,								
Maude Street and Barker's Yard	,,	11	—	48	,,								
Lee's Yard	,,	15	—	37	,,								

I of the Housing Act, 1930, with Details of Houses, Population and Dates of Representation.

Area.	Scheme.	Number of Houses.	Other Buildings.	Population.	Date of Representation.
South Accommodation Road	1 Area Compulsory Purchase 1 Area Clearance	322	1	1,214	15th March, 1935.
Ellerby Lane	3 Areas Compulsory Purchase 4 Areas Clearance	772	32	2,466	
Pontefract Lane	Clearance	86	5	225	
Long Close Lane	Clearance	33	21	107	
Hampton Street (Upper Accommodation Road)	Clearance	33	..	100	
Spence Lane	2 Areas Compulsory Purchase	128	8	397	19th July, 1935.
Copley Hill	Compulsory Purchase	20	..	64	
Gelderd Road, Whitehall Road and Wortley Lane	11 Areas Compulsory Purchase	471	27	1,305	
Domestic Street	4 Areas Compulsory Purchase	353	8	1,091	
Reservoir Street	2 Areas Compulsory Purchase	86	8	228	
Woodhouse	8 Areas Compulsory Purchase	392	13	1,075	
Meanwood Road	9 Areas Compulsory Purchase	352	9	1,045	
Marsh Lane (part)	Clearance	7	..	40	3rd July, 1935.
Canal Wharf	3 Areas Clearance 1 Area Compulsory Purchase	25	2	81	19th July, 1935
Maude Street and Barker's Yard	2 Areas Compulsory Purchase	11	1	48	15th October, 1935.
Orchella Place	Compulsory Purchase	11	..	24	
Salem Place	Clearance	14	1	47	
Kirkgate	Compulsory Purchase	26	4	65	
Belfort Court	Compulsory Purchase	23	..	51	
Talavera Street	2 Arcas Compulsory Purchase	18	1	60	
Kirk's Yard	Compulsory Purchase	5	2	17	
Lee's Yard	Compulsory Purchase	15	..	37	
Grey Walk	1 Area Compulsory Purchase 1 Area Clearance	12	..	36	
Chadwick Court	Clearance	15	4	37	
	TOTALS	3,230	147	9,860	
Individual Unfit Houses	Under Housing Act, 1930, Section 19	45	..	148	Jan. to Dec., 1935
	GRAND TOTALS	3,275	147	10,008	

Health Education and Propaganda.

Staff Changes.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND PROPAGANDA.

Leeds Committee for Social Hygiene and Health Publicity.—This Committee is responsible for the general supervision of health publicity in the city and renders valuable service in this connection. During the year four meetings were held.

In view of the fact that the Health Week and Exhibition of 1934 had been such an outstanding success, the Committee took the opportunity of extending their winter lecture programme. The omission of a Health Week in 1935 released funds for purchasing a suitable film projector and other apparatus, which to date has been used extensively in the illustration of health addresses.

The total number of lectures and addresses given on health subjects during 1935 was 23.

Wayside Pulpits.—The eleven wayside pulpits used for the display of health slogans continued to be a popular and effective method of health propaganda.

During the year a large supply of leaflets was distributed at various lectures and meetings ; and our thanks are due to the Libraries and Arts Committee for kindly distributing public health literature.

Press.—We have cause to be especially grateful for the continued good offices of the Press of the city, who have been a never failing source of help.

STAFF CHANGES.

E. C. Benn, M.B., Ch.B., appointed Medical Superintendent, City Hospitals, Seacroft, June, 1935, in place of J. S. Anderson, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., resigned May, 1935.

F. Danks, M.B., Ch.B., appointed Public Vaccinator for No. 19 Vaccination District, September, 1935, in place of E. W. Hardman, M.B., Ch.B., resigned June, 1935.

H. J. Partington, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Senior Assistant Resident Medical Officer at Killingbeck Sanatorium, resigned November, 1935.

A. G. Evans, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, December, 1935, in place of M. I. Jackson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigned October, 1935.

Miss A. Smith appointed Matron, St. George's Infirmary, February, 1935.

Mr. R. Grist appointed Steward, City Hospitals, Seacroft, October, 1935, in place of J. C. Burton, retired September, 1935, after 30 years' service.

Miss E. M. Lea appointed Matron, City Hospitals, Seacroft, October, 1935, in place of Miss F. H. Tomlin, resigned September, 1935.

Mr. S. O. Goodyear, appointed Steward, St. Mary's Infirmary, November, 1935, in place of H. C. Huggins, died August, 1935.

Appendices.

APPENDIX 1.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLES.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1935 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
			Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Un-corrected Number.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1925	472,900	8,518	8,180	17·3	6,286	13·3	570	321	748	91	6,037	12·8
1926	473,400	8,437	8,065	17·0	6,285	13·3	531	308	748	93	6,062	12·8
1927	477,600	8,075	7,790	16·3	6,438	13·5	578	338	629	81	6,198	13·0
1928	474,800*	7,978	7,665	16·1	6,419	13·5	545	259	606	79	6,133	12·9
1929	478,500	7,725	7,426	15·5	8,289	17·3	657	266	722	97	7,898	16·5
1930	478,500	7,905	7,568	15·8	6,235	13·0	544	239	512	68	5,930	12.4
1931	486,400	7,557	7,219	14·8	6,810	14·0	553	249	552	76	6,506	13·4
1932	484,900	7,368	7,004	14·4	6,771	14·0	550	248	617	88	6,469	13·3
1933	485,000	7,070	6,643	13·7	6,851	14·1	538	261	537	81	6,574	13·6
1934	486,250	7,691	7,190	14·8	6,666	13·7	619	244	513	71	6,291	12·9
1935	487,200	7,751	7,211	14·8	6,763	13·9	576	245	463	64	6,432	13·2

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) } 38,105

Total population at all ages at the 1931 Census 482,809

* Population adjusted to allow for change in boundary during the year. The mid-year population after the change is 476,500.

APPENDIX 2.

TABLE II. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1935

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C.) Plague (P.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1,335	8	235	815	193	70	14	..	1,309
Erysipelas	301	8	..	12	14	66	158	43	131
Scarlet Fever	2,082	5	475	1,258	212	120	12	..	1,863
Measles	1,341	106	743	469	17	5	1	..	21
German Measles	501	23	134	306	29	9	..	..	12
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	5	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	4
Relapsing Fever (R.) Continued Fever (C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	55	..	..	..	16	39	..	..	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	76	..	..	..	21	55	..	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	35	3	6	6	8	10	2	..	7
Poliomyelitis	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	58	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases	396	15	112	147	59	53	7	3	396
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	569	..	13	46	164	208	119	19	324
Other forms of Tuberculosis	141	5	25	45	26	31	7	2	24
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	672	64	157	141	57	123	73	57	16
,, (Acute Influenzal)	99	2	10	9	7	32	27	12	..
TOTALS	7,671	297	1,912	3,255	825	823	422	137	4,122

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c. :—City Fever Hospital, Seacroft and Killingbeck.

In addition to the 324 Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 24 Tuberculosis (Other Forms), removed, 75 Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 12 Tuberculosis (Other Forms), were admitted to "The Hollies," Weetwood Lane, and 83 Pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted to Gateforth Sanatorium which is outside the City. They are included in the 569 and 141 notified.

TABLE II. (*continued*).

Notifiable Disease.	Total Cases Notified in each Locality, (*e.g.*, Parish or Ward) of the District.																									
	Mill Hill and South.	Westfield.	Blenheim.	Central.	Woodhouse.	North.	Far Headingley.	Hyde Park.	Kirkstall.	Burmantofts.	Harehills.	Potternewton.	Roundhay.	Cross Gates and Templenewsam.	Richmond Hill.	Osmondthorpe.	East Hunslet.	Hunslet Carr and Middleton.	West Hunslet.	Beeston.	Holbeck (South).	Holbeck (North).	Armley and New Wortley.	Upper Armley.	Bramley.	Farnley and Wortley.	City.
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	79	80	48	61	43	23	26	11	50	117	64	50	27	53	49	90	39	59	28	26	24	62	65	34	74	53	1,335
Erysipelas	14	7	14	8	12	13	2	10	10	28	10	12	6	10	18	15	13	9	12	12	12	7	14	17	6	10	301
Scarlet Fever..	52	48	71	96	49	67	55	35	82	113	121	93	75	93	76	108	116	159	54	78	39	62	106	77	64	93	2,082
Measles	38	253	54	14	16	16	17	75	96	25	19	11	27	32	25	89	60	41	39	15	16	63	98	78	74	50	1,341
German Measles	23	11	36	2	8	17	19	2	20	13	14	11	14	9	8	14	32	28	21	18	10	2	25	28	46	70	501
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	5
Relapsing fever (R) Continued fever (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	1	30	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	5	1	1	55
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	..	32	..	3	..	..	..	1	19	3	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	2	76
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	14	1	1	..	..	6	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	35
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	3	18	5	1	1	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	2	2	..	2	2	2	..	2	1	58
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases	22	13	30	18	8	17	11	7	21	22	12	3	4	24	20	16	10	29	13	10	13	20	10	16	14	13	396
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	11	24	28	30	26	18	14	13	21	38	18	24	14	16	37	35	24	31	20	13	20	27	20	14	20	13	569
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2	4	3	13	7	7	3	3	7	11	3	2	7	8	6	9	10	5	1	1	4	9	3	6	6	1	141
Pneumonia (Acute primary)	19	44	19	27	16	16	11	9	50	42	19	12	7	8	60	31	39	41	20	9	20	40	29	21	23	40	672
Do. (Acute Influenzal)	3	6	3	5	12	..	..	2	4	12	5	3	1	..	9	13	2	..	2	2	..	..	3	2	2	8	99
Totals	266	494	388	282	203	196	161	169	365	458	291	224	184	254	320	426	349	408	215	184	160	298	377	305	338	356	7,671

APPENDIX 3.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Calendar Year 1935

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES.

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0–	1–	2–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–
All Causes	M.	3,263	250	65	49	82	79	133	206	355	662	810	572
	F.	3,167	211	36	42	85	119	114	173	289	499	763	806
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Measles	M.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Scarlet Fever	M.	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	F.	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4. Whooping Cough	M.	18	7	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	32	20	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Diphtheria	M.	33	..	..	11	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	26	1	3	6	11	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
6. Influenza	M.	57	1	..	..	2	..	2	3	9	18	8	14
	F.	45	..	..	1	1	..	2	6	6	7	12	10
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	M.	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
	F.	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M.	14	3	1	1	1	..	5	2	..	1	..	..
	F.	12	2	..	3	1	3	..	..	2	1	..	..
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M.	216	..	2	..	1	23	36	53	54	37	10	..
	F.	142	..	..	..	9	48	36	20	15	8	5	1
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M.	46	3	7	8	6	5	5	4	6	1	1	..
	F.	29	2	4	2	7	4	2	3	..	2	2	1
11. Syphilis	M.	11	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	1
	F.	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
12. General Paralysis of the insane—tabes dorsalis	M.	20	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	3	6	3	1
	F.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..
13. Cancer, malignant disease	M.	387	..	..	1	1	..	5	19	43	120	146	52
	F.	416	..	..	..	..	1	12	30	79	113	121	60
14. Diabetes	M.	34	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	2	9	12	6
	F.	69	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	4	21	27	10
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	M.	177	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	13	38	67	52
	F.	210	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	13	37	81	76
16. Heart Disease	M.	715	..	1	..	6	11	12	22	80	168	228	187
	F.	741	..	..	1	9	18	18	31	60	120	230	254
17. Aneurysm	M.	15	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	3	1	2
	F.	13	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	2	3	1
18. Other circulatory diseases	M.	296	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	9	36	122	126
	F.	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	26	107	177
19. Bronchitis	M.	129	3	3	1	1	1	4	8	11	37	32	28
	F.	106	4	2	2	1	..	..	2	4	12	32	47
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	M.	207	29	25	9	5	3	10	21	28	39	26	12
	F.	158	25	12	7	5	1	12	16	10	19	28	23
21. Other respiratory diseases	M.	21	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	2	8	2	3
	F.	23	2	..	..	3	4	2	2	3	3	..	4
22. Peptic Ulcer	M.	46	..	..	..	..	1	6	5	13	13	6	2
	F.	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	4	3
23. Diarrhœa, &c.	M.	43	33	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
	F.	40	21	1	1	3	1	5	1	2	2	2	1
24. Appendicitis	M.	23	..	..	1	1	2	3	5	4	3	4	..
	F.	8	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	1
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	M.	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	5	..
	F.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..
26. Other diseases of Liver, &c.	M.	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	6	2
	F.	34	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	12	8	7
27. Other digestive diseases	M.	40	2	..	1	..	2	2	6	9	9	7	2
	F.	46	2	1	2	1	2	6	2	5	12	9	4
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M.	82	1	..	1	5	3	3	3	11	21	26	8
	F.	101	..	..	1	3	3	7	8	18	19	25	17
29. Puerperal Sepsis	F.	10	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
30. Other puerperal causes	F.	13	..	..	..	..	5	2	4	2	..	..	..
31. Congenital debility Malformation, and premature birth, etc.	M.	134	131	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	F.	108	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
32. Senility	M.	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	33
	F.	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	56
33. Suicide	M.	41	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	13	10	6	1
	F.	23	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	7	8	1	..
34. Other Violence	M.	117	9	6	4	13	10	11	13	9	16	18	8
	F.	87	7	4	4	1	4	4	3	3	10	17	30
35. Other defined diseases	M.	265	23	6	5	12	13	12	17	22	58	69	28
	F.	252	16	3	5	26	12	19	28	31	54	37	21
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	M.	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	F.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

APPENDIX 4.

INFANT MORTALITY. CALENDAR YEAR 1935. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUS
AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 day.	1-7 days.	1–2 weeks.	2–3 weeks.	3–4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Death unde 1 yea
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	10	5	5	27
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	6
Convulsions	1	7	..	1	..	9	1	2	1	..	13
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	1	1	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	2	1	1	4	16	7	9	15	51
Other diseases of respiratory organs	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3
Diarrhœa Enteritis	..	2	..	2	1	5	17	23	7	6	58
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Syphilis	1	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	4
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Suffocation, including overlying	12	3	..	..	..	15	1	1	1	..	18
Injury at birth	6	3	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
Atelectasis	10	8	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	18
Congenital Malformations	4	13	7	2	1	27	14	2	2	..	45
Premature birth	51	38	10	10	5	114	8	2	..	..	124
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	4	9	4	..	1	18	8	1	1	..	28
Other Causes	3	6	..	1	1	11	4	8	8	3	34
Totals	92	90	24	20	13	239	88	62	41	33	463